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RATIFICATIONS OF TREATY OF PEACE ARE EXCHANGED

Peace Between Germany and the
Allied and Associated Powers
Becomes Effective by Ceremony
—Protocol Previously Signed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The exchange of the ratifications of the Versailles Treaty took place shortly after 4 p. m. this afternoon in the Clock Room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. By this action peace between Germany, France, Great Britain, and the other allied and associated powers, with the exception of the United States, became effective.

Before the exchange of the ratifications took place, however, the head of the German peace delegation, Baron Kurt von Lersner, signed the protocol providing for reparations for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow and insuring the complete carrying out of all the terms of the armistice. Baron von Lersner signed the protocol at 4:09 p. m., and immediately thereafter proceeded to the Clock Room and signed the minutes recording the exchange of the ratifications. Mr. von Lersner also signed these minutes for the German delegation. The entire proceeding was completed by 4:16.

Order of Signatories

The smaller nations signing the minutes providing for the exchange of ratifications did so in alphabetical order. That is to say, after Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Belgium had signed the minutes, the following nations in the following order added their signatures: Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The proceedings associated with the signing of the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty began without any formality. Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier of Great Britain, following the German delegates at the signature table. He was succeeded by Mr. Clemenceau, the Premier of France, who, on returning to his seat after signing, stopped in front of Baron Kurt von Lersner and Mr. von Simson. The German representatives arose and bowed to Mr. Clemenceau, who said a few words which were inaudible to the spectators. The Premier then passed on to his place without shaking hands.

Francis Nitti, the Premier of Italy, Baron Matsui, the Japanese representative, and Paul Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, followed Mr. Clemenceau in the order named. The delegates of the other ratifying nations then signed the minutes. When the ceremony was over Mr. Clemenceau rose and said:

"The protocol having been signed, as well as the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications, I have the honor to declare that the Treaty of Versailles is in full effect, and that its terms will be executed integrally."

Hugh C. Wallace Not Present
The absence of United States representatives was particularly remarked. Up to the last hour Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador, was in doubt as to whether he would receive instructions to attend the ceremony. Finally, hearing nothing from Washington, he returned to the secretary of the Peace Conference the invitations that had been sent him.

After the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty, Mr. Clemenceau handed to Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, the following letter:

"Paris, January 10.
"Now that the protocol provided for by the note of November 2 has been signed by qualified representatives of the German Government and in consequence the ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles have been deposited, the allied and associated powers wish to renew to the German Government their assurance that while necessary reparations for the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow will be exacted, they do not intend to injure the vital economic interest of Germany. On this point, by this letter, they confirm the declarations which the general secretary of the Peace Conference was charged with making orally to the president of the German delegation on December 23."

The putting of the League of Nations into being, which will be one of the immediate consequences of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles, will occur in Paris at 10:30 a. m. on Friday, January 16, the Supreme Council decided today.

Eight preliminary documents concerning the details of the enforcement of the Treaty were signed in preparation for the exchange of ratifications of the Versailles Treaty. Five of them were between the entente and the Germans and concern Galicia and other territories affected, and the other three between the Poles and the Germans, settled the details of the relations of these countries in the enforcement of the Treaty.

The Treaty itself not only defines the terms of peace with Germany but contains the League of Nations covenant and the provisions for the international Labor organization. The document comprises 15 parts, with numerous annexes.

It provided that as soon as it had been ratified by Germany and three of the principal allied and associated

powers a procès verbal of the deposit of ratifications should be drawn up, from the date of which the Treaty would come into force as between the powers which had ratified it. The Treaty will enter into force for each other power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

Friday's Meeting of Supreme Council
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Supreme Council held yesterday both public and private meetings. In the first it was decided that the executive committee of the League of Nations, which was to have met immediately after the ratification of the treaty and to have started working on the delimitation of the Saar territory, will not hold its first meeting until after the conference at Versailles and the presidential election.

At the meeting, Paul Dutasta, the general secretary of the Peace Conference, explained the conversations he had had with Baron Kurt von Lersner, the head of the German peace delegation, concerning the decisions which have been reached by the Schleswig commission and which are to be applied when the Treaty is enforced.

The council decided that all the expenses of the High Commission of Control of the Rhenish Countries must be paid by Germany on the same grounds as those of the troops of occupation are being paid.

At the private meeting, which was attended by representatives of the allied and associated powers, including Hugh C. Wallace, United States Ambassador to France, the Adriatic questions were specially discussed. Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor of England, and Mr. Ignace, French Undersecretary of State for Military Justice, discussed the conditions of the delivery of the accused persons to be given up by Germany and Holland.

Special Permits No Longer Needed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Saturday)—From today onward special permits are no longer demanded for travel between France and Germany, passports alone from now on being necessary.

Status of Hungarian Peace Treaty
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—The Hungarian delegates are waiting to receive the Peace Treaty, which, however, will not be delivered to them for some time, because, although the political clauses of the treaty are all completed, the reparations clause must still be determined upon receiving the Treaty. Count Albert Apponyi will return to Budapest, but only a short delay will be allowed to the Hungarian Government for its acceptance.

Comments in London Newspapers

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Regret that the United States did not participate in the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles is expressed in a number of editorials printed in this morning's newspapers.

"America's absence," says the Daily Telegraph, "clouds alike the prospect of the present and the future. It weakens profoundly the moral authority of the League of Nations and consequently the sense of security regarding the immediate future."

The Daily News comments: "A new world order from which America, or for that matter Germany or Russia or any considerable fraction of mankind, is excluded, is foredoomed to failure." This newspaper, however, urges that it is advisable to press on with the construction of the League, even in the event that the United States determines to remain outside, because "there is reasonable hope that, once the League is in being, this attitude will ultimately become impossible."

Referring, like other journals, to political conflicts in the United States regarding the League and the Versailles Treaty, the Daily Chronicle says: "The position is not very reassuring to Europeans who are living in a world shattered by war. While Americans continue to debate, we may derive some crumbs of comfort from the fact that statesmen like William Jennings Bryan and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democratic leaders in the United States Senate, have no illusions about the danger of delay for Europe, and the effect it has had upon American prestige."

PLANS OF CONFEDERATION
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—The Confédération Générale du Travail has inaugurated an economic council with the purpose of elaborating the plan for the reorganization of the different industries and intends to appeal to public opinion to urge the government to adopt the project.

DESIRE FOR UNION RATIFIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BUCHAREST, Rumania (Sunday)—The Rumanian Parliament, consisting of deputies from all parts of Great Rumania, has solemnly ratified a desire for the union of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania with the old Rumanian Kingdom.

CANADA AND PARIS LABOR CONFERENCE

Tom Moore, Labor Leader, and
F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister
of Labor, Leave Ottawa To-
day for International Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The two representatives for Canada who will attend the Labor Conference to be held in Paris, commencing on January 26, leave Ottawa today. It is not quite correct to use the term "representatives of Canada." In the course of a conversation one of these delegates, Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was going to Paris, not as representing Canadian Labor but the Labor movement of the world.

Mr. Moore also explained that the governing body of the International Labor Office was composed of 24 persons, 12 representing the governments, six elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers and six representing the workers. Canada is not only represented by a member of the Dominion Government in the person of F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, but the Labor of the world will be represented by Mr. Moore as already stated. The period of office for members of the governing body is for three years. These 24 members represent all the signatories to the Peace Treaty.

At the recent International Labor Conference held in Washington, 41 nations were represented, and to this number has to be added Germany, which, by virtue of the signing of the Peace Treaty, will have the right to send delegates to the Paris conference. The duty of this body will be to establish permanent officers and to engage a clerical staff adequate for the carrying on of the work as outlined by the Labor clauses of the Treaty of Peace.

Shorter Hours for Seamen
"One of the most important questions to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting," said Mr. Moore, "will be the advisability of holding a special conference to define the application of the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week covenant to seamen and also to deal with other questions affecting the life and working conditions of seamen."

"Canada," continued the president of the Trades and Labor Congress, "has made herself particularly prominent in regard to the disabilities under which seamen are working, for it was on an amendment moved by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Canadian Privy Council, who represented the government of Canada at the Washington Conference, that lake seamen were classed with ocean seamen, thereby being included in the decisions to be arrived at in the coming Paris Conference." Mr. Moore pointed out that, including Canada's inland waterways, the Dominion occupied a position as one of the foremost maritime nations of the world.

Mr. Moore said that another important question to be decided was the appointment of a permanent director-general and a president of the governing body. Arthur Fontaine of France is now acting provisionally as president and Albert Thomas, acting as provisional director-general. It is possible that other meetings of this governing body may be necessary before the next annual meeting, which, it is intended, shall be held in either Geneva or Brussels. "The forthcoming meeting," explained Mr. Moore, "will have to take the necessary preliminary steps toward gathering information and deciding upon the subjects which are to become the next agenda of the general conference which will probably not be held until November next. Whilst the work, therefore, will be of an executive nature, much depends upon the decisions reached and the care with which the permanent staff is selected."

Work of Governing Body
"Whilst the annual meetings of the International Labor Conference," continued Mr. Moore, "are of great importance and the workers look forward to much good being accomplished by the work outlined in the labor clauses of the Treaty itself, the steps taken by the governing body will also have a vital bearing upon Labor conditions throughout the world. To the permanent office is assigned the task of gathering and distributing information as to all Labor legislation proposed or carried into effect by the different countries. There also falls to it the duty of seeing that the covenants decided upon at the annual conference are carried into effect by the signatory powers. The present visit, whilst undoubtedly looked upon by many as being of a very pleasant nature, will leave no time for pleasure, but every available hour will be occupied by strenuous work if the agenda is to be completed in reasonable time."

"Owing to the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty," concluded Mr. Moore, "the two Canadian representatives will be the only ones in a position to speak with authority on the questions as they affect the North American continent."

TZECH PRIESTS TO BREAK WITH VATICAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Sunday)—The Society of Reformed Priests at Prague has decided, by 140 votes to 66, to separate from the Vatican and form a Tzecho-Slovak national church.

Pope Receives German Envoys

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The German envoys to the Vatican, Baron von Grunstein and Dr. von Bergen, have arrived in Rome and been received in audience by the Pope.

ARTICLE X CHANGE TO BE INSISTED ON

Democratic Senators Hold Sunday
Night Conference to
Frame Program for Compromise
on Treaty Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the face of President Wilson's manifesto urging his adherents not to compromise the League of Nations, but to carry it to "the solemn tribunal of the people" if the Republicans insisted on changes or modifications, Democratic senators were engaged last night in an eleventh hour effort to patch up a compromise agreement that would relieve them of the alternative left them by their leader in his Jackson Day ultimatum.

A group of Democratic senators who still believe that the Senate should go ahead and come to such an agreement on resolutions as will lead to the ratification of the Treaty gathered last night at the home of Robert L. Owen (D), Senator from Oklahoma to take counsel with each, survey the situation in its broader political aspects and to frame a program that is expected to result in a showdown on reservations this week.

Significant Feature

It is significant that the Administration forces continue their efforts for a compromise on reservations with the full knowledge that the best agreement they could possibly secure would not meet with the approval of President Wilson, who will accept nothing beyond "interpretative reservations." The impossibility of an agreement on such a basis is axiomatic. The truth apparently is that a considerable number of Democratic senators have reached the conclusion that the wiser course for the party is to reach an agreement with the opposition on the best possible terms and leave the rest to President Wilson—that is, to shift the responsibility from themselves for further delay.

These senators are on the horns of a dilemma. The President has applied the "acid test" of their loyalty to himself, and this sense of personal loyalty to their chief, always strong within the Democracy, is struggling with the desire of a majority of Democrats to effect an agreement with their opponents to ratify the Treaty without delay.

The Administration senators who conferred at Senator Owens' home last night declared that their object is to secure the ratification of the Treaty. The Oklahoma Senator was one of the Democrats who voted to ratify the Treaty with the Lodge reservations on November 19. Other leading Democrats, including Alton Pomeroy, Senator from Ohio, also voted to ratify with the majority reservations. Such senators are in a veritable dilemma, as the President asks them to make a campaign issue out of reservations for which they themselves voted in the United States Senate.

Sunday Night's Conference

Last night's conference was the direct result of the demand made by Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, for a showdown last Saturday. In effect the Senator from Massachusetts asked that the Democratic "compromisers" ascertain definitely how many Democrats were prepared to support any compromise that might be effected. Among those who were present were Kenneth D. McKellar, Senator from Tennessee; John B. Kendrick, Senator from Wyoming; and Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia.

Following the President's declaration to his followers, the Republicans gave the Democrats clearly to understand that there could be no trimming on the Lodge reservation of Article X of the League of Nations covenant.

Prior to going into conference, Senator Owen declared that they would insist upon the McKellar-Kendrick substitute for the Lodge reservation on Article X of the League covenant by inserting the words "by its military or naval forces" after the declaration that the United States assumes no obligation to "preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of states members of the League."

COMMUNISTS AGAIN ACTIVE IN BERLIN

Newspapers Urge Government to
Adopt Stern Measures Toward
the Agitators—10,000 Insurance
Clerks Now on Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—In spite of the intense Communist agitation how proceeding in Berlin the workers are maintaining a calm and orderly front. The "Spartacus Bund" today published a proclamation in which "the hyenas of Capital and an incompetent bureaucracy" are violently denounced. "The millions of workers, hundreds of thousands of whom are starving, must adopt the watchword of 'control of production through revolutionary workmen's councils,'" says the "Bund." The violent propaganda in the factories is receiving the attention of the police authorities.

Tonight's evening papers express alarm at the situation and urge the government to adopt stern measures toward the agitators. So sober an organ as the "Berliner Tageblatt" says, "The situation is, perhaps, more serious than in November of last year, but we do not believe the commercial and political existence is any more threatened, if the people keep their courage in the face of this irresponsible agitation."

The strike of insurance clerks, which is now in full swing in Berlin and various provincial centers, is not the expression of any revolutionary temper and is expected to be settled. Ten thousand employees ceased work today in Berlin, and pickets placed outside the offices completely held up the insurance business.

Moreover, as no settlement has yet been reached at the conference between the government representatives and the men's leaders, the menace of a great railway strike still hangs over Germany. Partial strikes continue at various centers, but the majority of the railwaymen are remaining at work. Efforts are being made by the extremists to bring out the bank clerks in sympathy with the insurance workers.

Status of Iron Molders' Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—It is understood that the executive of the Iron Molders' Union has asked the engineering employers to meet it again tomorrow to discuss the situation created by the ballot vote of the union to continue the strike. J. R. Clynes has proposed that the Trades Union Congress parliamentary committee should endeavor to get the employers to reopen negotiations, and undoubtedly if the Molders' Union appealed to the parliamentary committee the latter would do its best to grapple with the present extremely difficult situation.

Another proposal is that the Labor Minister should exercise his power under the Industrial Courts Act and order a public inquiry. It is believed in some quarters that if such an inquiry were authorized the molders would be prepared to return to work and accept the verdict of the court. Meantime there are signs of the men returning to work in small bodies.

Results of Railwaymen's Stand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—It is officially stated that Sir Eric Geddes, the Minister of Transportation, and Sir R. S. Horne, the Minister of Labor, in response to a summons from the Premier, left London today for Paris to discuss with him the situation arising from the railwaymen's rejection of the government's wage terms. Owing to the new develop-

ment, the conference arranged between Sir Eric and the negotiating committee of the National Union of Railwaymen has been postponed until Tuesday, when the Transport Minister will have returned from Paris. It is expected that the Cabinet meeting, at which the refusal of the delegates to accept the terms is to be considered, will also be held on Tuesday and that the decision of the government will then be communicated to the railwaymen.

Yesterday's delegate conference of the union reassembled at its headquarters to await the government's reply to the communication rejecting its wage offer. After luncheon, J. H. Thomas, the general secretary of the union, submitted a letter received from Sir Eric stating that as the government's proposals were laid down by the Cabinet and the issues involved were of national importance it would be necessary for him to bring the whole matter before his colleagues. He hoped to do this at the earliest moment possible and to give Mr. Thomas a reply early this week, which would carry the full authority of the government.

Before adjourning, after considering Sir Eric's communication, Mr. Thomas issued a statement to the effect that the negotiating committee had been instructed to meet the Transport Minister to explain the whole situation. In the interval the congress would remain in session pending the result of the negotiations.

Belgian Government Employees Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—The staffs of the post offices, the Ministry of Public Works and the Colonial Ministry ceased work yesterday and others are expected to follow their example.

SENATE AMENDS SEDITION BILL

Measure Passed, With Provision
That Publications Barred From
Mails May Appeal to Courts,
and Now Goes to the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Loopholes in federal laws against seditious activities, it is believed, are closed by the bill just passed in the Senate, which provides maximum penalties of five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5000 for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence. Heretofore the citizens were amenable to the law only for overt acts of anarchy, although aliens might be deported for becoming members of organizations that advocate anarchistic policies. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives.

The bill, introduced by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, follows substantially the recommendations of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, who says that he has been unable under the existing laws to prosecute citizens who advocate the overthrow of the government. In the recent raid against alleged radicals who were members of the Communist Party, several hundred citizens were arrested but had to be freed. If this bill becomes law, such persons would be liable to prosecution.

Under the terms of the bill, all persons are prohibited from speaking, writing, printing, or circulating seditious ideas. Publications containing articles that advocate such ideas are to be barred from the mails, but an amendment offered by William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, to permit publications so barred to appeal to the United States courts was adopted, to prevent any possible misuse of this authority and to guarantee legitimate freedom of speech.

Mr. Hughes added that to shut out their duly elected representatives would be to multiply Socialists by thousands, and instead of protection from revolution, would do more "to encourage the spirit of revolution and to strengthen the advocates of violence than any conceivable propaganda could accomplish."

Mr. Sweet's Reply

Speaker Sweet, in his reply to Mr. Hughes, said he believed that criticism of the Assembly's action without full knowledge of the facts in the case, of necessity gave aid to those elements of our society which sought destruction of our institutions. He continued that no attack was made on the views of the five assemblymen-elect, however opposed they might be in theory to the institutions of the United States and this State, that the question was whether the different organizations of which they are members and which they seek to represent in the Legislature advocated methods and employed tactics to bring about the overturn of this form of government which would justify their exclusion from participation in legislative proceedings. The judiciary committee would judge the case impartially, he said.

In April, 1917, a sharp line of demarcation was drawn between Socialism and the Socialist Party in America, he added, and Socialists who put the honor of their country above their creed had resigned from the party, charging that the party as at present constituted was un-American and was allied to the forces of Soviet Russia.

AMERICANISM THE ISSUE, DECLARES ASSEMBLY LEADER

New York Lower House Speaker
States Position on Socialists'
Suspension—C. E. Hughes
Condemns Legislature's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Judiciary Committee, which will determine the fitness of the five suspended Socialist Assemblymen to hold the legislative seat to which they were elected by their constituents, will be appointed tonight and will be expected to organize tomorrow and begin plans for mapping out its course of procedure, so Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, told a representative of this news office.

"The impression seems to have been formed in the minds of some that these assemblymen have been expelled. That is not so. They have been merely suspended pending the result of an investigation," said Speaker Sweet. "The whole question is one of Americanism and it seems to me that the time has come when we should know who stand for Americanism and who do not. The charges are not against the theory of Socialism, but are against individuals or a collective body of people who seek the overthrow of our regularly constituted government, and if this situation does exist, the fathoming of it to the depths cannot be begun too soon. It seems to me that now is the time to go to the bottom of the facts set forth."

Speaker Sweet said, in reply to a question as to whether the ultimate object of the Socialist trial was to pave the way for the outlawing of the Socialist Party, that he had no knowledge of any such plan either in preparation or in prospect.

Mr. Newton's Position

Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General, said to a representative of this news office in reply to the same question: "As I understand it, the issue here is largely a question of whether a party whose elected officers are sworn to take directions of a committee who, under the party organization, need not be citizens but can be aliens—whether that is American or not, and whether or not a member of the Legislature who has sworn allegiance to that ideal and would of necessity be read out of his party if he failed to obey its commands—whether or not that is such a violation of the constitutional provisions of our State and country as to make that individual ineligible to hold legislative office."

"I will say frankly that the attitude of the Socialist representatives in the Legislature during the war has not been American."

Mr. Newton said that he could not outline the Judiciary Committee's plan of procedure, as the committee has not yet been appointed. He thought it would doubtless adopt a definite plan of procedure and appoint counsel. Such counsel, however, would not, of necessity, be the Attorney-General of the State nor anyone designated by that official, as the committee was at liberty to choose an attorney from outside if it so desired.

Letter From Mr. Hughes

Charles Evans Hughes, former Justice of the Supreme Court, in a letter to Speaker Sweet, writing "as one utterly opposed to Socialism and in entire sympathy with every effort to put down crime," condemned the suspension of the Socialist assemblymen, characterized as a serious mistake, the depriving of Socialists or radicals of the opportunity for peaceful discussion, thus convincing them that violence and revolution were the only available means at their command, and urged the Assembly to take swift action to avoid a permanent grievance on the part of those who are threatened with virtual disfranchisement.

Mr. Hughes added that to shut out their duly elected representatives would be to multiply Socialists by thousands, and instead of protection from revolution, would do more "to encourage the spirit of revolution and to strengthen the advocates of violence than any conceivable propaganda could accomplish."

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In an attempt to institute in this country a new form of government, a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mass Meetings to Be Held

A mass meeting will be held at People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening, to discuss the suspension of the five Socialist assemblymen, in which representatives of civic and labor organizations, Socialists and non-Socialists will participate and will be asked to cooperate with the Socialist Party in its struggle to restore the assemblymen to their seats in the Legislature. S. John Block, chairman of the state Socialist Party, will preside. Either J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, or Allen McCurdy, its secretary, is expected to speak, and also Assemblymen Solomon and Claessens, Algeron Lee, director of the Rand School. A series of mass meetings, at which the issue may be discussed among the voters, is to be arranged. Mr. Block announced that an active campaign would be waged against "this assault on personal liberty."

The campaign to call forth expression of popular sentiment opened on Saturday with several out-of-door mass meetings in the Seventeenth Assembly District, which sent Mr. Claessens to Albany. It was estimated that about 10,000 persons attended the meetings and more than \$300 was contributed toward a fund for returning the Socialist representatives to the Legislature.

Criticism Continues

Labor unions, clubs, the press editorially and persons in public and private life continue to criticize the action of Speaker Sweet and the Assembly. Gov. A. E. Smith said in a statement that while he was "unalterably opposed" to the ideals of Socialism, he declared that it was inconceivable that a legally organized minority party should be deprived of its rights of expression through lawfully secured representation, unless its representatives were unfit as individuals. He believed that the assemblymen, "presumably innocent until proven guilty," should have been allowed to retain their seats. He added that "to discard the method of representative government leads to the misdeeds of the very extremists we denounce and serves to increase the number of enemies of free government."

The Central Federated Union, representing more than 200,000 trade unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, condemned the action of the Legislature as a "damning torch" when thrown into the present hysterical fire against all so-called radicals, and as too contrary to the ideals of this government to stand. Only by taking over the government for themselves can the working people secure for themselves true representative and industrial democracy, it was said in a resolution adopted calling upon labor unions to take action in this matter.

Protests in Senate

Senators From Idaho and Colorado Deplore Treatment of Socialists

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To deny men the right to effectuate their plans through the ballot," said William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, "is only to invite them to violence and lawlessness."

"Don't you also force them?" inquired Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado.

"Yes," the Idaho Senator replied. Senator Borah said there was no better way Socialist doctrines could be argued and circulated than through such methods.

"There is no place where a man is so harmless as when he stands alone in a legislative body," Senator Borah said. "That even applies to Congress."

Senator Thomas said the Socialists, if denied their seats, would be driven to revolutionary methods. While they have a "delusion," in his opinion, he said, under the federal Constitution they have a right to express their views.

"I trust that common sense," Senator Thomas said, "if not aroused by public opinion in New York, will operate and operate very soon, on the majority in the New York Assembly, and that they will proceed to recognize these men and give them their seats."

Without specifically mentioning the Berger case, Senator Thomas said the will of the public in selecting its representatives should be taken into consideration, adding that the same thing might be said of "incidents at the other end of the Capitol" as had been said of the New York incident.

Referring to the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota, Senator Thomas said that although he opposed the organization, it had long represented the sentiment of the people in that State, and must be tolerated.

MR. BERGER AGAIN DENIED HIS SEAT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist Representative-elect from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was denied a seat in the House of Representatives on Saturday for the second time.

The vote was 323 to 6, and was on a resolution by Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts and chairman of the Elections Committee, which was offered immediately after Mr. Berger appeared and asked that he be sworn. Mr. Berger was denied a personal hearing and there was only brief discussion, Mr. Dallinger speaking to his resolution and James R. Mann (R.), Representative from Illinois, urging that Mr. Berger be seated because he had twice been elected by the people of his district.

Those voting to seat him were Mr. Mann; J. W. Harrod (R.), Oklahoma; A. J. Griffin (D.), New York; Isaac R. Sherwood (D.), Ohio; Thomas V. Sisson (D.), Mississippi; and Edward

Volght (R.), Wisconsin. A. J. Sabath (D.), Illinois, voted "present."

Mr. Berger said in a statement after the vote that the House action "was one of the worst attacks on the representative form of government ever witnessed in this country."

"It is really a denial of the right of people to elect the citizen of their choice," he said.

Speaking to his resolution, Mr. Dallinger said Mr. Berger was excluded the first time, "not because of his so-called radical views, not because he is a Socialist, but because he is ineligible to membership under the provisions of the Constitution."

"This will disqualify him permanently," he declared. "The people of Wisconsin may elect him and there are some who contend that if the people want him in Congress he is entitled to a seat, but a man excluded as Berger has been can never be eligible for membership."

Mr. Berger Renominated

Socialists Say He Will Be Candidate in Next Election

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Within 30 minutes after word was flashed from Washington that Victor L. Berger had been denied a seat in Congress the Socialist Executive Committee of Milwaukee had been called to order and had nominated Mr. Berger again. Gov. E. L. Philipp had declared he will not call another special election to fill the vacancy in the Fifth District. The Socialists said that in case he does not, the nomination of Mr. Berger will stand for the regular election next autumn.

MR. BRYAN DENIES DEMOCRATIC SPLIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—William J. Bryan, in a speech before the Iroquois Club here, denied that there is a split in the Democratic Party because of the difference between his views and those of the President on the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"The President and I only differ in method, and not in purpose. There is less reason to talk about a split here than in any other conceivable case. I am an American citizen, and I yield to no other American in my interest in my country's welfare. I am a Democrat, and I yield to no other Democrat—not even to the President of the United States—in my interest in the party's welfare. I take no orders from the President or from any other man as to what I shall do, and I do not rely on honors conferred upon me by my party to bind my conduct."

"But when I get through, the Republicans and those who are anxious to believe that there is a Democratic split will find nothing in my actions or my speech hostile to my party's welfare."

RESOLUTION AGAINST FORCED VACCINATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Opposition to compulsory vaccination was voiced at the recent annual convention of the Massachusetts Osteopaths, when the following resolution, presented by Dr. George W. Reid of Worcester, was passed by the association:

"Resolved, That we go on record as opposed to compulsory medical examination and treatment of every kind, including compulsory vaccination and inoculation, and that we hereby declare for medical freedom on the same basis as religious freedom."

SCOPE OF CAPITAL TAX IN AUSTRIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

VIENNA, Austria (Sunday).—The new Austrian Capital Tax Bill, as outlined in the "Reichspost," begins its taxation with the fortunes exceeding 15,000 kronen and the levy varies between 5 and 65 per cent. The tax is estimated to yield between 8,000,000,000 and 12,000,000,000 kronen, and the proceeds will be devoted to the acquisition of foreign currency to pay for food imports, and also to the redemption of the war loan.

BULGARIAN UNREST REPORTS DISCREDITED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Reports of serious unrest in Bulgaria are discredited by a telegram received from a reliable British source at Sofia. The telegram states that some trouble has arisen out of a railway strike, but that the position in the country generally is quite stable and particularly so in the army.

LAST UNITED STATES TROOPS QUIT FRANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

PARIS, France (Friday).—The last United States troops left France today, and Gen. W. O. Connor, the successor of General Pershing in command of the American expeditionary forces, is leaving for Antwerp, this town having become the American base in Europe for supplies.

ITALIAN LOAN AUTHORIZED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

PARIS, France (Saturday).—In order to show its sympathy for the Italian Government, the French Government has authorized an Italian loan on the French market, and arrangements have been made by both nations to that end.

MR. HUGHES URGES RIGHTS OF VOTERS

Former Justice of Supreme Court

Protests Against Suspensions in Letter to Speaker of Assembly, Who Defends Action

NEW YORK, New York.—Charles E. Hughes, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has written to Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the New York Assembly, a letter protesting against the suspension of five Socialist members of the Assembly. Speaker Sweet has sent him a reply explaining his position. Mr. Hughes' letter follows:

"January 9, 1920.

"Hon. Thaddeus C. Sweet,

"Albany, New York.

"My Dear Mr. Speaker:—I deeply regret the action of the Assembly in suspending five members of the Socialist Party who have been duly elected. I think that you will agree that the high prerogative of the Assembly to pass upon the qualifications of its own members should be exercised in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It is not, as I view it, in accord with the spirit of our institutions, but, on the contrary, it is absolutely opposed to the fundamental principles of our government, for a majority to undertake to deny representation to a minority through its representatives elected by ballots lawfully cast.

"If there was anything against these men as individuals, if they were deemed to be guilty of criminal offenses, they should have been charged accordingly. But I understand that the action is not directed against these five elected members as individuals but that the proceeding is virtually an attempt to indict a political party and to deny it representation in the Legislature. This is not, in my judgment, American government.

Right to the Ballot

"Are Socialists, unconvicted of crime, to be denied the ballot? If Socialists are permitted to vote, are they not permitted to vote for their own candidates? If their candidates are elected and are men against whom, as individuals, charges of disqualifying offenses cannot be laid, are they not entitled to their seats?"

"What, may I ask, is it supposed these Socialists will do in the Legislature? As members they may introduce bills, they may oppose bills, they may debate. In all matters they are subject to the rules of the Assembly. Why should these privileges be denied to representatives of the Socialist Party? Is it not clear that the government cannot be saved at the cost of its own principles? If the Socialists were denied recourse through their duly elected representatives to the orderly processes of government, what resort to lawlessness is there? Is it proposed to drive the Socialists to revolution by denying them participation in the means we have provided for orderly discussion of proposed changes in our laws?"

"I understand that it is said that the Socialists constitute a combination to overthrow the government. The answer is plain. If public officers or private citizens have any evidence that any individuals, or group of individuals, are plotting revolution and seeking by violent measures to change our government, let the evidence be laid before the proper authorities and swift action be taken for the protection of the community. Let every resource of inquiry, of pursuit, of prosecution be employed to ferret out and punish the guilty according to our laws. But I count it a most serious mistake to proceed, not against individuals charged with violation of law, but against masses of our citizens combined for political action, by denying them the only recourse of peaceful government, that is, evidence by the ballot box and through duly elected representatives in legislative bodies.

Respectfully,

"T. C. SWEET."

COMMITTEE WILL HEAR MR. MARTENS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Another investigation of Bolshevik propaganda in the United States will be begun possibly today or tomorrow by a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in this country of the Russian Soviet Government, as the principal witness. The sub-committee was appointed for the specific task of investigating Mr. Martens' activities.

After a week of isolation in Washington, during which period agents of the Department of Justice were said to be seeking him in vain, Mr. Martens was served last Friday night with a subpoena, to appear before the committee, and on last Saturday he received newspaper men. Since then he has moved about freely and it is said to be the intention of the Department of Justice not to arrest him on a charge of advocating the violent overthrow of the United States, at least until after he has testified before the committee.

Prisoners Sent East

Thirty-One Members of Union of Russian Workmen to Be Deported

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

DETROIT, Michigan.—Thirty-one members of the Union of Russian Workmen, taken in the November raid, left yesterday for the east to be deported immediately. Telegraphic authorization to hold 352 Communists taken last week has been received from the Department of Justice. These men will be given hearings before immigration authorities, and it is expected that the majority will be deported. About 30 members of the Union of Russian Workmen also remain to be deported.

There has been some criticism over the manner in which raids have been conducted here. Mayor James Couzens announced that the police will not be permitted to aid in the raids again without his specific authorization. The Department of Justice is planning to use world war veterans as assistants.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS NEW YORK NEWS OFFICE

NEW YORK, New York.—The Republican State Committee, meeting here on Saturday, voted to hold a conven-

tion in Carnegie Hall, February 19 and 20, for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention. Mrs. Arthur Livermore, chairman of the executive committee of the women's division, urged organization and equal representation of the women of the State. No action was taken on the suspension of the five Socialist assemblymen at Albany, although it was reported that there was a split in the party because of that action. It was said also that a number of Republicans who had voted for the suspension of the Socialists had changed their attitude.

KOREA CLINGS TO HOPE FOR FREEDOM

Victory of a Great Moral Force Will Bring Independence, Says Dr. Rhee, President of the Provisional Republic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Japanese force and aggression in Korea is steadily being overcome by the moral strength and passive resistance of the Korean people, according to Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the Provisional Republic of Korea, who spoke yesterday at a meeting in this city. He expressed complete confidence that Korea would eventually achieve independence.

Fair Trial Forecast

"The evidence respecting the Socialist Party of America and other organizations to which they belong and the conduct of the five assemblymen-elect as members thereof will be presented before the Judiciary Committee and will there be impartially judged with a view to determine the rights and fitness of these individuals to take their seats, and in this connection it might be well to call your attention to the outstanding fact that a sharp line of demarcation was drawn in April, 1917, between Socialism and the Socialist Party of America—those Socialists who placed the honor of their country above their creed resigned from the Socialist Party of America and have done their utmost to point out that the Socialist Party of America as at present constituted is not American, allied with the forces of Soviet Russia in an attempt to institute in this country a new form of government and a dictatorship of the proletariat."

"To quote from your letter, you stated: 'If public officers or private citizens have any evidence that any individual, or group of individuals, are plotting revolution and seeking by violent measures to change our government, let the evidence be laid before the proper authorities.'"

"Is not the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly the proper tribunal to investigate the fitness of these five men? The Constitution of this State so provides."

"I believe it is my duty, as it is that of every other patriotic citizen, to withhold judgment until findings of facts are presented and a fair determination had."

"I must further emphasize that I believe that a criticism of the Assembly's action without the full knowledge of the facts in the case of necessity gives aid and comfort to those elements of our society which seek the destruction of our institutions."

"Respectfully,

"T. C. SWEET."

GEORGE EASTMAN IS BENEFACTOR OF TECH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The "mysterious Mr. Smith" of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has given that institution of learning \$11,000,000, is George Eastman of Rochester, New York, the nationally known manufacturer of cameras and photographic apparatus. This announcement was made on Saturday evening at a banquet of Tech men held in the Walker Memorial building, one of the institute's buildings in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Neither Mr. Eastman nor Richard C. Maclaurin, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, attended the banquet. Mr. Eastman gave Tech \$300,000 under his own name, but made a number of other large gifts under the pseudonym of "Mr. Smith." In all, he had given \$7,000,000 up to a few months ago, when Tech started its campaign to raise a large sum for an endowment, in order that salaries of faculty members might be increased and other expenses undertaken.

"Mr. Smith" announced then that he would give \$4,000,000 to the endowment fund, and that if Tech men raised an equal amount by January 1 he would make his identity known. It had been kept from Tech men generally except from President Maclaurin, who had informed only two persons regarding the secret—Mrs. Maclaurin and his secretary, Miss Miller.

"These men have acquired the checking concessions in most hotels and cafes," said Miss Stires. "They pay girls \$9 to \$15 a week, and compel them to drop tips in a small iron bank which is camouflaged with paper."

"I was checker for two years and turned in more than \$25,000 in that time."

GIRL SUES "TIPPING TRUST" FOR \$25,425

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Miss Hannah Stires, for two years a check girl in restaurants here, seeks in a suit filed in the Superior Court to obtain \$25,425 from the "Chicago Tipping Trust." She alleges she received that amount in tips in two years, and was compelled to give it to the "trust." Three men were named as defendants.

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HERBERT SAMUEL ON WAY TO PALESTINE

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LONDON, England (Sunday).—Herbert Samuel, former special commissioner to Belgium to aid in reconstruction work there, left London today en route for Palestine where, at Viscount Allenby's invitation, he is to advise upon the questions of administration and finance relative to the development of that country.

Mr. Samuel expects to be absent two or three months and is traveling overland via Marseilles and Egypt.

SUCCESS REPORTED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Remnants of Admiral Koltchak's First, Second, and Third Armies Said to Have Surrendered—Krasnoyarsk Is Captured

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

LONDON, England (Sunday).—The latest Moscow wireless message regarding the Siberian front reports the capture of Krasnoyarsk by the Bolsheviks and states that remnants of Admiral Koltchak's first, second, and third armies have surrendered and that the prisoners counted so far number 60,000. A further wireless message states that according to an unverified communication derived from an intercepted conversation over a direct wire with Admiral Koltchak's representative, General Zinivitch, Irkutsk has been captured by the insurgents under General Kalashnikoff and Admiral Koltchak and his staff, with the gold fund, have been seized by their own soldiers.

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"Today, in Korea," he said, "the world witnesses the slow but sure victory of a great moral force. The Japanese have found physical force helpless before this moral force. They face, with their thousands of trained soldiers, and their modern equipment of warfare, a people without arms or munitions, but a people whose entire moral fabric is concentrated in a desire for liberty and freedom. They face a people who have enjoyed self-government for more than 4000 years, and who possessed an enduring civilization centuries before the Middle Ages or the discovery of the New World."

"The independence movement in Korea came into the open last March. Thousands of men and women, and thousands of children, heartened by the words of President Wilson, cried their cry of liberty. They had no arms, they made no threats, they were not violent. But they were shot down by the Japanese. Other thousands took their places, and the Japanese rifle war continued. Yet it achieved nothing, and Japan was compelled to adopt other practices."

"The Tokio Government proposed a reform program, and declared that they would put it into effect. Heralded in the newspapers, bearing the fulsome praise of the Japanese officials, what did it accomplish? Nothing. Why? Because the Koreans refuse to be deceived any longer, and demand the complete independence."

"A people with a distinct civilization, a people with different physical traits, a people with a different dress, and a people that has shown its willingness to obey the teachings of Christ, will never submit to Japanese domination."

"There is no longer a Korean empire, but the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea was born at a period of sorrow for the Korean people, and it will live until their hearts are filled over the attainment of freedom and independence."

General Judentich's Movements

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Sunday).—A Revel message states that General Judentich has requested permission of the Estonian Government to transfer his troops to General Denikin's front and that the government thereupon decided that the transfer should be assisted in every way and should be effected by water.

Allied Warships Lying Off Odessa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

LONDON, England (Sunday).—According to a communication dated January 7 from a British source in Odessa, six allied warships are lying off the city, which will probably be defended. The panic in the city has now subsided and no preparations for its evacuation have been made.

Activities of the Karelians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Sunday).—After endeavoring to keep their promise to the Allies to avoid trouble with the Bolsheviks, the Karelians have been aroused to action by numerous Bolshevik raids across the border.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE BARRACKS IN SPAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

MADRID, Spain (Sunday).—A group of Syndicalists attempted to seize the artillery barracks at Saragossa on Friday after first visiting the newspaper offices and making the printers cease work by dint of threats. The troops offered prompt resistance and Chueca, the Syndicalist leader, was killed.

An official announcement yesterday states that order has now been restored and that the soldiers who participated in the outbreak have been tried by court-martial and six of them shot. Meanwhile energetic measures against the Syndicalist movement are being taken throughout the country and martial law has been proclaimed at Saragossa and is expected to be enforced at Barcelona also.

FORTHCOMING FRENCH POLITICAL EVENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

PARIS, France (Saturday).—French parliamentary circles are extremely animated as during the coming week a number of important political events will occur.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies will elect its officers for 1920. On Wednesday the new Senate will be assembled as a high court of justice in a purely formal meeting to consider the preliminaries for Joseph Caillaux's trial.

On Thursday the new Senate will proceed to its validation and constitution and will consider the nominations of the various candidates of the different Republican groups for the presidency.

On Saturday the French Parliament assembles in congress to elect a successor to President Poincaré.

On Sunday Mr. Clemenceau will present the resignation of his cabinet. Thus the presidents of the Chamber, the Senate, the Council and the Republic are to be elected within the coming week.

HERBERT SAMUEL ON WAY TO PALESTINE

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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Earths and Billions

Professor Pickering of Harvard is in Jamaica and he awaits a planet about the size of the earth, but 70 times as far from the sun. The learned informant that this vagrant globe has hindered Neptune's orderly conduct; of this we know nothing, yet sincerely hope that it may be set right, feeling that the more order there is, the better. But to search, as in the pocket of the universe, for another earth or some such trifle—before the war, the idea would have seemed the unscientific. Now, on the contrary, men have accustomed themselves to magnitudes and have discovered their own possibilities. "Lead me five billions" was long since turned into "How many billions would you like," battles raged for weeks, regiments were armies, armies were peoples, and it was seen at length that impossibility was a booby where the cause was good. So that when Professor Pickering meets or sees this planet "about the size of the earth," he will be interested but not much impressed.

Cricket in 1760

A picture of curious interest to cricket lovers all over the world was recently exhibited in London. It was in oils, unsigned, and showed a cricket match as it was played, about 1760, in front of Kenilworth Hall, Petham, near Canterbury, a fine old house which stands today just as it appears in the picture. The wickets, players, costumes, and so forth, runs a recent description in *The Times*, resemble those in the picture by Huisman in possession of the M. C. C. The two umpires (with bats in hand), scorers cutting notches in sticks, dressing and refreshment tents, are clearly shown, as well as two horsemen casually riding right into the playing field during the progress of the game. Several flags are flying, a conspicuously large red sheet with the word "Welcome" is displayed on the fence, and a number of spectators in the picturesque dress of the period complete the typically English scene.

More Diamonds in Africa

Something less than a year ago a man was riding a bicycle on the road from Asmara to Abomoso, names more familiar in the Gold Coast colony of Africa than in most other places. He was going along comfortably on the down slope of a low ridge on the eastern side of the Abomo Su, a small swampy stream, and of not much interest to a bicyclist, but, happening to cast his eye along the edge of the stream, he noticed some quartz gravel, and decided to test it, and find out whether it contained gold. Being director of a geological survey he was interested in such matters, so he dismounted, stood his bicycle against whatever convenient support the scenery may have supplied, and examined the gravel. He found some gold, but more to his surprise he also found some small diamonds. During the next week the neighborhood was examined and something over 300 diamonds were found at different places near the Abomo Su. The story may or may not mean the discovery of an important deposit of diamonds, but since the solitary bicyclist dismounted to wash some gravel on the edge of the insignificant stream more than 600 diamonds have been found, and although small and ranging in size from a large pinhead to a grain of millet, many of the diamonds are said to be beautifully perfect crystals. Their value has not yet been decided by the diamond valuers to whom several parcels of the stones have been sent, and a great deal of work has yet to be done before the origin, and distribution of the diamonds can be determined. The result, at present, of that particular bicycle ride is simply the conviction that the gravels in that part of the Gold Coast are diamondiferous.

China Studies in France

The universities of France are preparing for a large influx of Chinese students, so many of them, in fact, that other national governments may well look at the figures and speculate on the effect that such a number of Chinese returning home after a period in the French universities will have on the future thought and feeling of China. It is expected that during the next few years from 5000 to 6000 Chinese students a year will go to the French educational centers, brought there by the fact that both German and Japanese universities have lost their

attractions for the Chinese, and because also of the restrictions imposed upon Chinese immigration into the United States. More than that it is being made easy for these Chinese students to come to France by the reduced rates offered them by French transportation companies, and already about 1000 young Chinese are studying modern methods of industry, finance, commerce, and agriculture under French teachers. Only the other day two 18-year-old Chinese girls, "clad in tailor-made gowns," arrived as the advance guard of the many Chinese women who are expected to be part of the exodus of students from China seeking education in France.

G. B. S. and Victorian Socialists

George Bernard Shaw has hurt the feelings of the Socialist Party of Victoria, which recently invited him to undertake a lecturing tour in Australia, practically on his own terms. He declined, however, on the ground that his engagements would not permit him to visit the Commonwealth. Unfortunately a press cable message to Australia said that Mr. Shaw had remarked that he knew of no Socialist party which was in a position to offer him, so magnanimously, his own terms. If the offer had come from a capitalist society he might have believed in it. The cable did not say whether Shaw implied that the value which he set on his own worth was so high that he could not expect overseas comrades to live up to it. Possibly John Maclean, of Glasgow, may now be chosen in place of Mr. Shaw.

Glistering Gold

We are all familiar with Sir Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines" nor was he by any means the first to put forward the theory, though in a romance, that many old and half-worked mines might yet await the patient toil of the searcher. Except in cases where there had been long-continued use, it is not at all improbable that there are ancient mines ready to reward the intelligent methods of today. But now in Idaho, we are told, "the lost" gold mine of the Upper Salmon River District has been rediscovered. A rich ledge had been found by two prospectors and worked by them a little; then they fell out and a Spokane policeman, who had the secret, from one of them, sought the mine for 20 years; then he fell out, and now it has been found anew to enrich the finders, for the ledge proper is said to be from four to six feet wide with a rich quartz streak that shows the gold shining in its grasp. The gold has always been there and somebody for many years has believed it to be there; it only needed to be found and to add another to the romances of fact.

Switzerland's Electric Ovens

Housewives, and bakers by occupation, may well be interested in the wide use that is being made of electricity for baking, in Switzerland. The rise in the price of fuel has steadily increased the number of electric ovens. Electricity generated by water power bakes as well, and from several points of view better, than heat derived from fuel, and where the hydroelectric power station used to have more work to do by day than by night, harnessing it to electric ovens finds a use for its night energy which can then be provided at such cheap rates that the cost of baking is less than with fuel. The oven adds but little heat to the room, the bakers work more comfortably, and inside the oven the heat can be adjusted more conveniently. The smaller size of the oven needed to do the same baking has naturally led to its use by hotels, and there are evidently many points in its favor which would appeal to anybody who has to do with a stove.

Parrsboro to Boston

The sailor's calling can never be standardized, it is subject to variety and chance unknown to the landman and this holds true even of the great liner and majestic battleship. There is nothing ready made about the sea; none will ever be able to tell its story with a stencil. Here is the schooner Mayflower in port at Boston with lumber; between casting off at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, and tying up at Boston, Massachusetts, there ran 43 days. Not all of these passed on the open sea, much of it was consumed in an intermediate harbor to refit, but the crew must stay aboard none the less to reflect upon buffeting past and to come. One that lives snugly on shore at safe distance from green water and crackling oilskins, may profitably ponder what it means to follow the sea, what patience, resolution, self-control, and alertness are ever and everywhere needed in a profession that is not always well-enough recognized.

NEW YORK'S POST OFFICE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Fifteen million pieces of ordinary mail are received and delivered daily, also 50,000 registered letters and 650,000 pounds of newspapers and periodicals, these being handled by 12,000 persons employed in the 53 classified and 22 contract stations in New York, according to an official statement issued by its postmaster. Also more than 325,000 pieces of misdirected mail are handled daily, not including removal notices. Postal receipts for the year ending June 30, 1919, showed an increase of 11½ per cent over the previous year, which meant an average daily increase of \$15,000. Postage collections amount to \$146,000 daily, it was said, and \$140 is found daily in "dead letters." Revenues for the sale by auction of unclassified and 22 contract stations in New York, according to an official statement issued by its postmaster. Also more than 325,000 pieces of misdirected mail are handled daily, not including removal notices. Postal receipts for the year ending June 30, 1919, showed an increase of 11½ per cent over the previous year, which meant an average daily increase of \$15,000. Postage collections amount to \$146,000 daily, it was said, and \$140 is found daily in "dead letters." Revenues for the sale by auction of unclassified and 22 contract stations in New York, according to an official statement issued by its postmaster.

CHARMING TIVOLI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are travelers of the general and indiscriminate sightseeing kind, to speak euphemistically, who even complain of Rome on the score that there is too much to see, and too much to think about. The result is that probably only a small proportion visit the outlying places, famous also in Roman history, on the sides of the Sabine Hills, beyond the city. Yet these have a charm and an instruction all their own, and there is no place in Italy where a better and fuller sense of the greatness and wonder of the past is to be absorbed than at charming Tivoli, so delightfully situated between mountains, and within a tramcar ride of Rome itself. One may wander about Tivoli on a Saturday, or some other afternoon in the early spring, and be almost the only person in the place who is not Italian, and so much accustomed are the inhabitants to this state of things that you may, like enough, have to look through the door of a smithy or some other establishment to ask direction for the Villa d'Este itself. Truly this is an advantage to the travelers who do go there; it is rare to find a place so little exploited.

Strange Neglect

But it is strange that Tivoli should be neglected. It contains the wonders of several ages, and in addition, it is most beautiful scenery. An interesting car-ride, over one of the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The garden, Villa d'Este, Tivoli

most attractive parts of the Campagna, brings the traveler to Tivoli. Roman monuments and old aqueducts on the horizon, robbers' towers, and other like attractions, are passed, until, some 15 miles from Rome, the old sulphur-baths of Aquis Albucæ are reached, and here the car stops. The water comes from lakes where Agrippa built a bathing establishment. Augustus Caesar, according to Suetonius, used to bathe here in a wooden tub. Near by are the quarries of Lapis Tiburtinus, which furnished the stone for the building both of the Colosseum and St. Peter's.

If Rome is ancient, Tivoli is far more so. Some say that there dwelt the Scull, and tradition has it that a colony of Arcadians came under Catullus, Admiral of Evander's fleet, conquered them, and founded the city about B. C. 1250. Then, and for long afterward, it was called Tibur, and here the emperors and the great of Rome, in the days of Horace, and for many generations, came to spend their leisure in their splendid villas. The greatness of old Rome faded, but in the renewed glory of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Villa d'Este, one of the finest Renaissance structures, was built for the Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, who here held great state and conducted brilliant entertainment. Afterward, the Duke of Modena gave it to Cardinal Hohenlohe. While the great days lasted, the Villa d'Este was a center of magnificence, the memory of which contrasts too sadly with the neglect into which it has, in modern days, been allowed to fall. It might, indeed, be an old barn for all the attention Italians give to it. Fortunately, it needs but a little imagination to picture the highly colored and romantic, albeit dignified, society of those Renaissance times, of which this once gorgeous palace was the setting. From the balcony there is such a view over gardens, and across the Campagna, to Rome that the traveler gazes in long wonderment on a scene which must ever remain unforgettable to him. The view at Versailles may be compared with it, and possibly there is one in Spain which can rank with it. Otherwise, no prospect on earth unfolds such beauty, so instinct with the tremendous recollections of the past.

A Renaissance Garden

People at home chatter of Italian gardens; they have seen pictures of something of the kind, and walked, perhaps, in an intricate arrangement that was meant, at enormous expense, to bear resemblance to an Italian garden. But for the true sensation, the impression of a supreme charm, you need to have the garden dating from the Renaissance, every one of which speaks the days when Italians of the period of Angelo and da Vinci paced the walks; when the fountains played, while lovers sighed, and cardinals and princes contrived their secret plots. Such were the gardens of the Villa d'Este; their fine beauty, and the scents of history that pervade them, make them unique. No others quite like them exist anywhere. The groupings of the trees, the splendid vistas, frequently and suddenly presented, the shady places with cascades, the quietness of such things as the big stone organ, but, above all, the splendid employment of fountains, both great and small, these make the fame of the gardens of the Villa d'Este. One could not have imagined the value of jets of water in the shaping of beautiful and

tranquil places of seclusion before passing through these gardens.

Tivoli has many other attractions; it is a place for a day or two, and not for a few hours. For there are the wonderful old temples on the brow of the big rock of Tivoli, the round temple of the Sibyl which had a colonnade of Corinthian columns about it, most of which are still preserved, and the oblong temple of Tiberius. Near by are the cascades, second largest waterfalls in all Italy, and used for the lighting of Rome and other power purposes. You may wander from the top to the bottom, and dip a finger in the seething pools below. The prospect, looking up and back, is really, in the way of water scenery, very fine. Nearly a hundred years ago the volume of water coming along to Tivoli at times was such that the town was threatened by inundations, and to relieve the occasional pressure, two tunnels, one of 230 and the other of 330 yards in length, were driven through the limestone rock, and thus the excess waters of the Anio had a new outlet, and a new waterfall was made. And a fine fall it is! But for this construction Tivoli might have been washed away into the abysses which are all about it.

One might go home to Rome that night by another way, wandering along to the famous Hadrian's villa. Here there is a veritable city of ease and pleasure in ruins, almost a little Pompeii, although but one emperor's establishment. Pass from it, and in the twilight saunter down the road to the railway station, and return to Rome, thinking with a certain discontent that these modern days do not somehow embrace the best of everything.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Mississippi Freight for New England

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I want to thank you for your interest in our Mississippi Valley waterways, and for your splendid article supporting the project which we are trying to carry through. The improvement and use of the Mississippi River and its main tributaries is in no sense a local proposition, and no part of the country should be more greatly interested in our plans than the New England States.

The manufacturers of New England are threatened with the loss of a great deal of business which they have been securing from the central west, owing to the fact that large manufacturing industries are rapidly being established throughout this territory, which, of course, have an advantage in freight rates over the New England manufacturers. With the establishment of a new water route, which is now being contemplated, from the North Atlantic ports to New Orleans and thence up the Mississippi River, in connection with the boat and barge line now operating on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans, and with joint rates and through bills of lading, the New England manufacturers can secure cheap water rates to practically all points in the Mississippi Valley, thus enabling them to better meet the competition of western manufacturers, and in turn, cotton, grain, and many other products originating in the Mississippi Valley territory can be shipped by the same route to New England points at a great saving in freight rates.

The restoration of water transportation on our Mississippi Valley waterways is, therefore, a matter of very great importance to the manufacturers and shippers of the New England States.

(Signed) JAS. E. SMITH,
President, Mississippi Valley Waterways Association.
St. Louis, Missouri, December 20, 1919.

CARRY ON CLUB A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—So marked has been the success of the first "Carry On" Club for disabled soldiers, opened here last April, that the government has asked the association to establish 200 similar centers throughout the country. The club provides a comfortable home at a moderate rate for soldiers during their period of government vocational training, when they receive only from \$65 to \$80 monthly for expenses. For \$10 weekly, in addition to providing good room and board in pleasant surroundings, the club makes allowance for laundry, clothes, carfare and sundries, thus leaving a margin for amusements and other expenses. The association notes that a period of from two to eight months usually elapses after a man has been discharged from the hospital before he is placed in training under the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and begins to draw full compensation. During this time he is often in need, as he has only the usual \$60 bonus allowed discharged men, and from \$10 to \$20 monthly. The club has provided for many of these men without charge until they received their allowance. The club has an average deficit of \$500 per man, which is met by voluntary contributions.

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A CONTROVERSY ON OPERA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was an opera night at Chicago's Auditorium, before the war. "Parsifal" was being sung to a crowded house. It lasted from mid-afternoon to late evening, intermitted for dinner, or supper, according to individual taste or usage.

Interested at first, honestly struggling for appreciation of the crashing cacophony of the fortes, and trying to establish a thread of melodic connection between the various parts of the opera, the English husband of the musical enthusiast presently and perceptibly gave it up. He settled himself to polite endurance. His acquaintance with modern music, instrumental music aside, came not much beyond the last of Gilbert and Sullivan, and Albert Chevalier, though, like most of his kind, brought up on Purcell and Arne, Handel and Bishop, and Henry Carey's alleged version of Dr. John Bull's air.

During the intermission, at a near-by restaurant, he ordered with cheerful emphasis roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and Stilton cheese. The musical enthusiast laughed: "Let that go double, please." As the food came to the table, the one who ordered it remarked:

"On solid ground at last. At least this is comprehensible."
"You could surely feel the other, couldn't you?" asked the musician.
"Yes, as far as sound goes. But you can take this in," and he sniffed approvingly the distinctively racial atmosphere of the comestibles.

Opera and a Book

Upon resumption of the opera, he made no pretense of listening, but, drawing a number of The Bibelot from some pocket, settled himself placidly to reading Henley's "London Voluntaries." He woke up when Amfortas started his final and confining recitative, and remarked:

"He's awfully troubled about something, isn't he?"
After it had gone on some years, he emerged again, listened a moment, commented, "He seems to have a hard time getting it all off his chest," and again retired. He made no other remark, even at the finish in its complete fantasy of subdued colored light and crashingly multiplex sound.

The following evening, in a Chicago suburb, famous as the home of a North Shore university, the pair were in a restaurant known and loved by those esteeming homey and familiar things.

"To get back to German music," remarked the man, as they sat down, obviously continuing a precedent conversation—
Aunt Julie, waiting on them, as she caught the word "music" lingered near the table and listened, ostensibly busy.

"Music," the speaker went on, "like any other art, however, dissimilar the outward form of the parts of the entire work, should and does show in the greatest examples a structural analogy tying all parts together as a whole. That's evident in all English music, and it didn't exist, as far as I could see, in what we heard last evening."

"That's merely because," responded the enthusiast, "accustomed to a certain type alone, you could not recognize the presence of a different type of analogue."
"That might be, but notwithstanding, I enjoyed it, at least some parts of it, as sound alone. On that basis, the seeming absence of structural organization didn't trouble me. I admit that German music is not to be expected to be like the English."

"Yes, I know, but when I remember your exceedingly ribald comments on Amfortas—"

"Amfortas! Why, that old mourner was drooling, simply drooling! He didn't sing!"
"That was not supposed to be singing, in the sense you mean," tolerantly and patiently explained the musician.

"What's opera for?" questioned the rebel. "Why didn't he sing, instead of going on for hours and hours in that monotonous singsong like the declaimer in a Chinese tank drama?"
"That is the Wagnerian idea of his part, and of the music-drama."
"That may be, but all the same, there wasn't a thing in the whole show that a man could carry away with him and whistle to himself afterward."

"How I wish some professor of Wagnerian music could hear you! It was interpretative, not melodic."
"Interpretative! Of what?"
"Why, of basic motives—emotional motives."

"Motives of awfully elemental pas-

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sion, then; not musical motifs as I understand them."

"Well, yes. In a way you are right. That is the distinguishing characteristic, the elemental and passionate decked in great technical brilliance, in dramatic modes as against the purely beautiful and melodious. It is, after all, perhaps, merely an appeal to sensuous intellectuality, yet tremendously interesting to hear."

"All well and good. But if 'Parsifal' were on one side of the street and 'The Bohemian Girl' on the other, the normal man would rather pay his two dollars to hear 'The Bohemian Girl.'"

Certainly," agreed the musician. "Any normal man who wasn't a musician would."

"That is to say, then," fested the man, "that musicians are not normal?"
"No, or they would not be musicians, or what we call musicians, for they would be even as we are. To paraphrase Ung's father: 'If they could sing as thou singest, each man would make him a song, and what would become of the opera?'"

"The musician may not be normal," suggested the man; "but his work may be so near the norm of the national life as to become a part of it. It's just that, that years ago caused the airs of 'The Bohemian Girl,' 'Marianita,' and 'Pinafore,' to mention nothing else, to be sung, hummed and whistled by everybody, and played by small-town bands and orchestras, to the very fringe of English-speaking settlement the world over."

merely saying that the musician, so approaching the norm of a national sentiment in art, is just a little bit nearer normal than his fellows."

The Controversy Settled

Here Aunt Julie, placing the food on the table, asked with respectful interest: "Pardon me. Were you all talking of those opera singers down to town?"

"Yes, Aunt Julie. That's what we were."
"Well, m. All us colored folks jest nat'ally loves music; an' me an' m' ol' man remembers clear back to Patti an' de Black Swan."

"Do you, indeed? That's quite something to be awfully proud of, Aunt Julie."
"Yas'm. These heah German singahs, they make er pow'ful lot m' noise, but dey don't sing as fine. Now, de Black Swan, she use to sing way up an' up, des' as easy! When she filled way, way on an' up, it mak' yo' think of all the little birds in d' trees—not so had an' smit de way these German singahs do."

"An' then when she sing slow an' smooth, then yo' thinks of all kin's er little rivahs des' er slidin' erlong slow an' sof'; an' yo'd dream of grass banks an' wahn sun, an' er rosy cloud ovah yo' haid when she'd sing dese heah old English songs an' colored folks' songs, like 'Home Sweet Home' an' de 'Swanee Ribber,' an' 'Hahk, Hahk, Ce Lahk' an' 'Who is Sylvia?'"

As Aunt Julie finished, the man rose and bowed as he said:
"Thank you, Aunt Julie. There you are: Aunt Julie has said it. I'm off the noisy stuff completely. Not any more in mine. To me it's simply German highbrow piffle."

THE HORIZON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the sea, of course, that sets the standard here, as it does for so many things. For it is doubtful whether anywhere on the earth's surface, save at sea, unless it be some great inland lake, does one ever secure the vision of a perfect horizon. The textbooks dealing with such matters are quite definite on the subject. The horizon is the circle which at sea forms the apparent boundary between sea and sky. If you would see a perfect horizon on land, then you must clear away "all terrestrial obstructions down to sea level."

Fortunately for the ordinary man, he cares nothing for such refinements. He gratefully accepts his horizons wherever he may find them. And yet, if he will pause a moment to think over it he will find that the textbooks are curiously right after all. For it is just in proportion as the land conditions approximate to the sea conditions that the land horizons gain in grandeur. From the deserts of Egypt to the plains of the Great River to the low country of Flanders, the horizon, somehow or other, just as it is at sea, is ever the attraction.

And why? Well, first of all, perhaps, because it is only by way of the horizon that anything new can come into the picture. Here is there no bend in a road, no shoulder of a hill which may suddenly reveal a welcome visitor. Like the cloud, seen long centuries ago, from the top of Carmel, he must "come up out of the sea." So to the people of desert or prairie, of steppe or fen, just as to those who go down to the sea in ships, the horizon is a constant companion. And just like the seafaring man, the lowlander is never quite happy when away from it. The world has heard much of the love of the highland man for his hills, and there is, indeed, no companionship like the companionship of the hills, unless it is the companionship of the wide horizon.

It is an evening in late September in one of the lowland counties of England. The sun, maybe, has been set an hour or more, after shining faithfully all day; and darkness, if it may so be called, is well in the saddle. From the vantage of an old stone bridge across a slowly moving stream, one of the few elevations to be had, the whole land is at your feet. Is there a harvest moon mounting up bravely into the sky? Is there a ground mist spreading itself over the fields? Then the occasion is well chosen indeed. For the ground mist is one of the wonders of the low country. It all "happens" before one's eyes. Field after field and field after field is silently covered with the gentle cloud until, as far as the eye can see, is an ocean of white in which tree and copse stand out as so many islands. And it is the same wherever one looks—the great unbroken circle and, beyond, the vast dome of the sky with its host of blinking, twinkling stars and its harvest moon. The desire, of course, is ever to look as far as one can—to the horizon.

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REVIEW OF WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Cleavage in Democratic Ranks—Mr. Bryan's Influence—How San Francisco Got Convention—Wives of Deported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Jackson Day dinner was a much more important factor in the news of the week in the capital than had been anticipated, and its glow extended to the farthest parts of the country. "Old Hickory" would have been outraged, doubtless, if he could have seen the men, gathered in his name and presumably seeking inspiration from his example, taking possession of the three most expensive and luxurious hotels in the city. The Shoreham for the day was converted into a convention lobby. Committee men and their followers, boomers for various cities which aspired to the privilege of entertaining the national convention, senators who have been in power, ward politicians, satellites, women newly initiated into participation in such doings wearing roses sent by gallant politicians, publicity agents, officials, newspaper correspondents were curiously commingled. A few men of national importance went busily in and out. They were stopped and besought to use influence for San Francisco or Kansas City or Chicago or were ingratiatingly handed a scrap of information, "the real thing," the informer would say impressively.

Three things got the convention for San Francisco—the big certified check and promise of more and similar material inducements, the pleas of the women on behalf of that city, and the fact that there was a very large element which wanted the pleasure of a trip across the continent.

The corner grocery is still an institution in Washington, and the morning after the banquet, discussions with Mr. Bryan as the central theme were going on in these places all over town, while men forgot to buy the bacon or the bread for which they had been sent.

The first excitement over a split between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan was short-lived. Persons began to remember that they had not worked together since Mr. Wilson replaced Mr. Bryan with Mr. Lansing in the Cabinet, and Mr. Bryan, wrapping his mantle about him and shaking hands said, "God bless you, Mr. President," as he departed from the circle within which the President works, more or less solitary, completely so, in so far as advice from Mr. Bryan is sought. In his way, Mr. Bryan is solitary, too. While he has the manner of widespread cordiality, his political, economic and social views are made up without reference to many, they are purely personal. More persons have called Mr. Bryan "Bill" than have ventured on "Woody" with Mr. Wilson, and that not because he is President of the United States. But, although Mr. Bryan still has a following, it is evident from the talk of offices that it is merely the lingering sentiment for a lost cause and a past leader.

Democratic Cleavage Not New

It is for that reason, more than for any other, that the so-called cleavage in the party is not taken seriously on second thought. What Mr. Bryan does not have the effect on the Democratic Party that Mr. Roosevelt's action did on the Republican Party. The cleavage, such as it is, was there before the Jackson dinner and before Mr. Bryan spoke. It is founded largely on the fact that few men in the party seem to follow the Wilsonian idealism except in a partisan way which gets nowhere, and that to many of them it is frankly irritating and incomprehensible. James A. Reed (D), Senator from Missouri, has no patience with it. Atlee Pomeroy of Ohio is too practical a lawyer to agree with much that Mr. Wilson urges. George E. Chamberlain has differed as bitterly with President Wilson as has Lodge himself. The solid South as officially represented, is not solidly behind the southern-born President. A. Mitchell Palmer, who, for the moment, is believed to be heir to the President's mantle, is not without a large share of idealism, but it is mixed with such obvious practical political activity that it arouses a suspicion of politics and policy at the back of those acts which present even the fairest and most patriotic front. Franklin K. Lane, who is leaving the Cabinet, was not at the Jackson Day dinner. He was addressing a young women's club on their opportunities for good and patriotic service.

The Writers of Political News
Politics is a queer jumble in the national capital. The attention of the nation is focused upon it for political news and for party capital, yet the Washingtonians themselves have no vote and are not likely to have it soon from present indications. Most of the newspaper correspondents who handle the opinions and activities of officials and politicians are men who never vote. Most of them have strong political predilections based upon personal likings and prejudices. Policies they relate almost wholly to the personalities back of them. Being good craftsmen, however, they are able, for the most part, to send articles colored only by the requirements of the journals they represent. Although this is a Democratic Administration, a large majority of the correspondents are Republicans, at least in sympathy.

On the other hand, there are many men employed in the government departments who have no use for either party. They vary in political opinion all the way from mild Socialism to the wild brand which embraces the soviet as an ideal. As a matter of fact, there is a larger proportion of radicals in the Department of Labor than in the

Federal Trade Commission, and quite as many in other branches of the government. Even the staid Department of Agriculture has its quota.

Wives of the Deported Reds

Miss Helen Todd, formerly of California and elsewhere, who campaigned for suffrage in Pennsylvania with A. Mitchell Palmer, and taught school in Maryland under Joseph I. France, now United States Senator from that State, came to Washington in great agitation last week, bringing with her a woman whose husband had involuntarily gone to Europe of the government expense for the government's good, to demand what the government was going to do about the wives who had been left behind the deported Reds. "Give us a ship," she cried, "or give the wives permission to go and join their husbands and we will furnish the funds." Mr. Caminetti was so busy signing papers for more deportations that he could not give the subject his full attention, and Miss Todd was unable to see Mr. Palmer, although his secretary told her in his name that they could do nothing for the women, whereupon Miss Todd was moved to express the opinion that times were worse than under the infamous Nero. Francis P. Garvan, special Assistant Attorney-General, the real Nero if there is one in this case, heard Miss Todd and said the government would investigate the case of the women but that it would not be swayed by sentimentality.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Dry Law Cuts Down Costs

HUNTINGTON, Indiana—A number of important municipal economies, through the operation of prohibition, are forecast in the reports which various city departments are making on their activities for 1919. There has been a tremendous decrease in vagrancy and this is directly attributed to the absence of saloons by the chief of police. He points out that men are working more steadily than before prohibition went into effect. This indicates larger production and a consequent increase in wages paid out, as well as a big saving to the city for the care of vagrants. In 1914 there were 3349 vagrants as against 69 in 1919. Conditions in other departments in which drunkenness and vagrancy are a factor also show a decided improvement and hopes are entertained of a substantial reduction in municipal expenses soon.

Profit in Saloon Substitute

NEW YORK, New York—Economic profit, a cleaner social atmosphere and general improvement of the neighborhood, are indicated by the statement of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association that its saloon substitute, opened in quarters formerly occupied by a saloon at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-Ninth Street, is now practically self-supporting and has served more than 8000 customers since last August. The substitute offers excellent facilities as a lunch counter, where food is sold at cost over the renovated bar which had been well patronized by longshoremen in the past. In spite of the hostility of some groups to the project, the indifference of others and the misunderstandings of motives the success of the lunch room is now established.

The furnished rooms formerly occupying the floors above the saloon have been remodeled into apartments. The back room will be used as a clubroom with pocket billiards, checkers, dominoes and chess for those who have spare moments. Entertainment features will later be provided, and illustrated talks, informal Americanization courses and educational classes will be begun.

Large Decrease in Arrests

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Some idea of the saving to be effected through the operation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment is indicated by what has been already done by enforcement of the war-time dry act. In the last six months of 1919 the arrests fell off to a large extent as compared with the first six months when the sale of liquor was permitted.

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ENGINEERS TO URGE PUBLIC ECONOMIES

At Convention in Washington, Proposal Will Be Made to Combine, in a Department, All Federal Works Enterprises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Engineers and engineering associations are preparing to urge on Congress the importance of establishing a department of public works, the chief official of which shall be a member of the Cabinet, in order that the public works of the country may be more efficiently and more economically conducted.

A resolution to this effect will be adopted at the National Public Works Association convention to be held at the Willard Hotel in this city tomorrow and Wednesday, at which engineers from all parts of the United States will be in attendance.

It is the opinion of engineers and others having to do with public works that the government should conduct its business of that kind along the same lines that private enterprise does with so much success. If the engineering and public works function of the government, now scattered through nine bureaus, nine federal departments, and four unattached commissions, are brought under single control, many economies can be effected, the advocates of a special department claim.

The first step in the recommendations that have been drawn up will be to eliminate rivalry and competition for applications and authority between government departments and bureaus; to provide a specialized organization to do technical work for sections of the government now carrying on the work in an incidental and expensive manner; the standardization of government contracts and specifications; the simplification of specifications for materials, machinery, and so forth, and elimination of useless grades, types, and sizes which increase costs and difficulties, not only to the government, but also to the manufacturer; a business organization which, in the event of war or other emergency, can be turned instantly to the business at hand and render efficient the establishment and operation of the budget system.

To establish and administer such a program effectively, the engineers declare that the engineering and public works functions of the government should be in the hands of specialists who will devote their lives to it because of the magnitude and importance of the service.

Particularizing in their charges of wastefulness, the advocates of the new department say that in the State Department alone three agencies are performing engineering and public works functions, which include the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico; International (Canada) Boundary Commission, and International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain. The Treasury Department also has three distinct divisions of an engineering and technical character, including the supervising architect's office, Coast Guard, and Public Health Service.

Other departments performing engineering and public works functions, they say, should be put under one head.

WOMEN AND POLITICAL ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Problems Now Before Our National Government," a series of lectures by Mrs. Maud Wood Park under the auspices

of the Boston League of Women Voters, is said to be stirring an uncommon amount of interest. The second lecture will take up the question of railroad legislation. The fifth number of the Citizens Guide, explaining the Massachusetts Initiative and Referendum Act, is a publication of the Boston League of Women Voters which is receiving wide distribution. Much effort was made to present an explanation that can be easily understood and strictly accurate.

REDUCTION MADE IN PUBLIC DEBT

Secretary of the United States Treasury Says Retirement of Bonds Will Continue Unless Government Expenses Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Concerning the financial position of the United States Government, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday in a formal statement that the balance at the end of the calendar year showed figures more than realized his sanguine expectations. A summary of government finances and a forecast of the future as made by him follows:

"On the basis of Treasury daily statements, the government's gross debt on August 30, 1919, was \$26,596,701,648.01. On December 31, it amounted to \$25,837,078,807.38, a reduction of \$759,622,840.63. Its floating debt (unmatured Treasury certificates of indebtedness) on August 30, was \$4,201,139,050.39. On December 31, it amounted to \$3,578,485,800.37, a reduction of \$622,653,250.02. The portion of the floating debt requiring to be refunded (so-called 'loan certificates') on August 30 amounted to \$2,012,387,500. On December 31, it amounted to \$1,326,661,000, a reduction of \$685,726,500.

"The loan certificates outstanding on December 31 were of issues maturing January 2, January 15, February 2 and February 16, 1920, and have been or will be paid from cash on hand December 31, and from the proceeds of the sale of tax certificates thereafter issued, thus consummating the Treasury's plan for financing the unfunded portion of the war debt in such a way as to avoid any large funding operations.

"As to the future, it may be stated positively that unless Congress should enter upon new fields of large expenditure, or should make a reduction in the amount of taxes in addition to the reduction made a year ago from about \$6,000,000,000 to about \$4,000,000,000, we may look forward confidently to the retirement of the floating debt out of the taxes provided by existing law and miscellaneous receipts coming within the general head of war salvage, and to the gradual reduction of the funded war debt through the operations of the Liberty Loan bond purchase fund and sinking fund already created by law.

"On the other hand, should Congress embark in fields of large expenditure, or further reduce taxes, it will, as I have already indicated, be largely necessary to revise the Treasury's plans and call upon the country to finance the resulting deficit by the issue of a new Liberty Loan."

HENRY WATKINSON A COLONEL
FRANKFORT, Kentucky—Gov. Edwin P. Morrow has appointed Henry Watkinson, former editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, a colonel on his staff.

TWO FOES ASSAIL NEAR EAST PEOPLE

Bolshevism Added to Condition of Starvation—United States Congress Asked to Give at Once Large Sum for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carter Glass, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has submitted to Congress a request for an appropriation of \$150,000,000 to relieve the food shortage in Europe, which has reached such an acute stage that the experts of this government believe help should be immediately extended, not alone from humanitarian motives, but in order to safeguard the entire post-war settlement. Secretary Glass' request was sent to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and was accompanied by a report of conditions based on first-hand information obtained by American agents in the stricken territory.

The worst conditions exist in Poland, Armenia, and Austria, according to the data submitted. Mr. Glass recommended that help be given those countries by authorizing the United States Grain Corporation, which has a large fund at its disposal, to use a part of the money to buy foodstuffs here to be sent either on credit or for the sake of charity to the countries where scarcity prevails.

Grave Crisis Threatening

Within the last few weeks communications have reached the United States Government from European statesmen directing attention to the grave crisis threatening Europe, owing to the inroads of Bolshevism and the condition of practical famine existing in regions contiguous to soviet organizations. It is known that the insistence of Secretary Glass and other experts that help shall be extended is based to considerable extent on this latter consideration. The same view is taken, it was learned, by the responsible officers of the State Department. The information, which the request for an immediate appropriation is made indicated that the Bolshevik leaders were banking on the scarcity of food in Austria and Poland in particular to aid them in designs already formulated to extend the sphere of their activities in Europe.

In this same connection another factor weighs heavily with officials here, and that is that in the past few weeks the "Red" armies have been almost uniformly successful, with the backwash of Bolshevism threatening Asia.

Great Britain is willing to extend help in conjunction with the United States. The House committee was told, but this aid will consist largely of supplying transportation facilities. The indications now are that, once the seriousness of the situation is realized, the Senate and the House will agree to the appropriation asked by the Treasury Department and endorsed by the Department of State.

Safeguard for New Nations

Whatever course the United States takes with regard to the League of Nations, officials are convinced that

the country will not refuse to do its share in maintaining the European settlement and particularly in safeguarding the stability of those new nations which have to contend with an aggressive Bolshevism at their doors. It is anticipated here that the council of the League of Nations, scheduled to meet next Friday in Paris, will immediately take up the Russian menace and attempt to formulate a concerted policy to deal with it. The probability is that the United States will be called upon to cooperate in it, if only to the extent of giving material support by way of food and also moral support through its approval of a definite program.

According to Secretary Glass' recommendation, 7500 tons of flour and other necessities would go to Armenia at a monthly cost of \$500,000; to Austria \$700,000, and to Poland 300,000 tons of grain at a cost of \$500,000; in addition, \$25,000,000 is needed to relieve the food shortage in other countries including parts of Italy, Hungary, and Tzecho-Slovakia.

COAL COMMISSION READY FOR ACTION

Inquiry to Begin Into Economic Conditions of Bituminous Industry in United States—Power to Enforce Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Public hearings will be begun today by the coal commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate wages, profits and working conditions in the bituminous coal industry of the United States.

The three members of the commission are Henry M. Robinson, for the public, chairman; Rembrandt Peale, for the operators, and John P. White, for the miners. Their decisions must be unanimous. While the operators have not notified the commission of their cooperation, they will attend the first hearing today. When the full scope of the investigation is stated to them, the operators will indicate the extent of their acquiescence, but however reluctant the operators may feel, it can be stated authoritatively that the government, if necessary, will use as drastic measures to induce them to accept the commission's findings as were those used against the miners to break the strike.

President Wilson, in his letter to the members of the commission on December 20, said that on request he would transfer to them the powers of the Fuel Administration to fix prices on coal. Thus, while the commission can not order specific wages in the coal industry, it can establish prices for coal that will be assumed to cover the item of fair wages, and under the Lever Act, the government can maintain such prices. If the operators should then retard production they would be subject to the penalties of that act.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, and other officials of the organization, are here to present the miners' plea for a larger increase in wages than the 14 per cent increase granted by the government at the time the strike was settled. The convention of the miners at Columbus, Ohio, ratified the terms of the settlement of the strike.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS MAKING PROGRESS

Representative of Republic in United States Tells of the Efforts Being Made to Insure Full National Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"An island in the European sea of unrest and trouble, beaten on all sides by the waves of revolution and despair," is the way in which John G. Masaryk, son of President Masaryk of Tzecho-Slovakia and chargé d'affaires of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, describes the condition of his country today, struggling to effect a new national organization in the face of difficulties on every side.

The friendly Allies are afar off, so that Tzecho-Slovakia must depend wholly on the creative abilities of her own people. A special difficulty appertained to Slovakia, inasmuch as the Masaryk rule of a thousand years had given no opportunity there for national development. There were no Slovak schools or universities, and other fundamental institutions were lacking.

At present, there are schools where the Slovak tongue is spoken and taught, replacing the Magyar schools, and a Slovak university has been founded.

This work was delayed by the attacks against Slovakia by the Hungarian Bolsheviks shortly after the armistice, which necessitated the concentration of national efforts on the military defense of the district. Mr. Masaryk pointed out the necessity for maintaining a strong Tzecho-Slovak Army, because of the political chaos surrounding the country, characterizing this necessity as a pity that so much money and energy had to be expended in the maintenance of a military establishment of such proportions when the constructive demands of the Republic were so urgent. Mr. Masaryk said of the economic situation:

"During the Austrian régime, Vienna was the parasite thriving on our labor and taxes. Our immense industries lack raw materials, and in consequence our wonderfully skilled workmen have to be idle. With the help of the Allies and of America we are beginning slowly to regain some of our industrial life, and if we succeed in giving our workmen a chance to produce again, I am confident that the future of Tzecho-Slovakia is secured.

"Through the untiring efforts of our patriotic farmers the food conditions have improved considerably, and, with the assistance of Mr. Hoover's wonderful organization, we have managed to eliminate actual starvation, which was so horrible during the war."



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Those seeking financial or commercial information or having transactions in the Northwest are invited to utilize the services of the Northwestern National.

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APPAREL AND DRESS ACCESSORIES
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

HYERES IN THE RIVIERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is a pleasant but peculiar little town of the department of Var in the south of France at the western end of that short strip of Mediterranean shore known as the Riviera, where a warm sun of winter gives contentment to such strangers as can afford to pay for it and have leisure for the visit. Hyères we know, reflecting upon it when we have gone far away again, that it is a place sort of place, nothing in it, as one might say, and yet it seems to be in our remembrance a symbol of delight, such as the zany, more brilliant, and more sizeable towns of the Riviera, like Cannes, Nice, and the others, are not always. The fact is that Hyères is perhaps more fortunate than it knows in the matter of its situation, and they are wrong who regret that it is not nearer to the sea.

There are only two ways in which not to be happy in arriving and staying at Hyères, and it so happens that the traveler does not very often fall into either. One is, to approach Hyères by way of the sea, coming by ship from the American, or some other shore, to Marseilles, and then making a short railway journey to Toulon, finishing with the few minutes' trip along a branch line to Hyères at the end of a tour of the Riviera or Italy, instead of, as usually, at the beginning thereof. Then the traveler would with care come upon it from the west by the Mediterranean coast line, again changing at Toulon. Being perhaps by this time a little spoiled with fine scenery and sunshine, and too hard to please, he might think it were better he should be going home.

Resort Much Patronized

But you do not generally take Hyères in this way. Of all the Riviera winter resorts this is the one most patronized by the Anglo-Saxons, for in the pre-war period French, Italian, and German winter sojourners—the Germans were all about the Riviera then—did not favor it as did those who chiefly speak the English language. And the latter class did not generally come upon it with climatic graduation by ship to Marseilles, or in going home from Nice or Italy, but through Paris by the long night-way of the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée. In this way Hyères was sprung upon them suddenly as veritably a gate of paradise; for it can be taken for granted that when they left either London or Paris in December, January or February, the conditions were entirely wintry.

A little farther on and there is Toulon. He may have an hour or so to wait, and might dip into the town and by the harbor, which, in its naval importance, has had such a big part to play in the last few years. At this stage he should try not to recognize that the sun about him is already warming and the atmosphere has softened, so that he may the better enjoy Hyères. A little train with its antiquated engine carries him there in due course; there is a drive from the station, a quick settling down at the hotel, a change of carriages, and then a most dramatic tableau. He, who the day before was not too comfortable in London, or Paris, now, at nine in the morning, sits in his white flannels and takes his petit déjeuner on a flower-garnished terrace with the Mediterranean sunshine playing upon him. Balconies are strewn with roses and other flowers, there are orange-laden trees about, birds are singing, and the domestic servants hum a song as they draw the sun blinds down upon the windows. From the heights he looks past the lines of palms over the woods, to the great plains below, where there are fields of violets and narcissus white like snow. Away, farther, there are a thousand acres of salt marshes which yield, or used to yield, about 10,000 tons of salt a year; farther again is the queer little place of Giens, the sea, and out there the isles of Hyères.

New Town Is Small

It is not a place of great physical attractions; the sea is not near by; it is flat below the hills that rise above it. The new town is small and is not a thing that France would boast of, nor the old town on the slope above it either. One of the "sights" is the avenue of palms leading from the railway station. The municipality does a little in the way of entertainments. A band plays, there is a casino, and there are golf-courses on either flank—a good old one called Hyères, and another out at Costebelle, a sort of suburb reached by a climb up the hills. The town has some other interests and excitements that are largely its own affair—the interest that Henri Quatre took in it once, for instance, after it had suffered in the Wars of Religion; or a monument that caused some dilemma in sentiment at the beginning of the war, being erected to one Baron Stulz, a German tailor who made a fortune in London and spent much of it in benevolence in Hyères, which he so much loved. But alas! he was a German! And Hyères in 1914 felt embarrassed.

This is not to say that Hyères and Costebelle with it have not their special and most excellent attractions, but simply that they are very differ-

ent from other Riviera places. Here the visiting people lead the simple life, take part in sport, especially golf and tennis, enjoy the sun, and read. The visiting ladies do not hold a daily exhibition of the best achievements of the Parisian modistes; there is no grand seafaring on which to make a display. Queen Victoria, later in her reign, spent some time at Costebelle, and that in itself is significant of something. The people saunter down the roads, talk to the natives a little, perhaps, and look in at the flower warehouses where they may see the harvest of violets and other blooms being basketed for Paris, and some for London, too.

Stevenson Once Here

Simplicity, sunshine and happiness—that is Hyères in the winter, as

PRESS OF BRITAIN IS COMPLIMENTED

Lord Chancellor Considers Debt Country Owes to Newspapers Has Never Been Repaid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the British International Association of Journalists held in the House of Commons, Arthur Walter, president of the association, presided, and among those present were Sir James Yoxall, Sir George Riddell, Christian Sauerwein of the "Matin," vice-president of

a part the press played in supporting the morale of a country.

If, he maintained, the government had not been able to rely on the efforts of the press during the struggle in 1918 they could not have depended so absolutely on the morale of their people, and it was no reflection on that morale to make that statement. From the first day of the war to the last the great editors of their English papers and all those who were under them, and he spoke with great knowledge, had worked with universal loyalty. Those editors and those who had worked with them had been taken into the confidence of those who were responsible for the government of the country.

Referring to the League of Nations, Lord Birkenhead said he did not despair that the League of Nations might

CLUNY MUSEUM NOW RECLASSIFIED

New Rooms Inaugurated by President Poincaré Contain Display of Arras Tapestry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At the outbreak of the war, nearly all the guardians of the Cluny Museum exchanged their liveliness for the soldier's uniform. The curator, Edmond Haraucourt, a poet, was obliged to close the doors of the old Gothic dwelling, and he realized that it would be wise to take advantage of the obligatory closing to effect certain modifications in the classifica-

tioned task and assigned a definite place for the 20,600 objects which now form part of the museum. Thanks to the new dispositions he has made, the collections can now be studied in their logical order: on the ground floor one finds objects of metal and stone; on the first floor all precious objects are presented; whilst the second floor is reserved for tissues, embroideries, and laces. The new rooms of the Cluny Museum recently inaugurated by Mr. Poincaré were formerly the apartments of the director, and their installation cost the French State only 50 francs, thanks to the ingenuity displayed by the director.

A Masterpiece of the Arazzi

Many objects which had never been exhibited until now are offered to the admiration of the public; thus one sees some marvelous woodwork which came from the Château de Gaillon belonging to Georges d'Amboise, who was Archbishop of Rouen in 1510. These two small panels will be much admired for the excellence of their carvings and the exquisitely delicate arabesques which decorate them, and one is reminded that when some unknown patient cabinet-maker was bestowing his loving care upon their ornamentation at the end of the fifteenth century, the Italian style was just making its appearance in France.

Another attraction of the new rooms of Cluny is the tapestry of Arras executed in the year 1500, measuring 44 meters in length, and representing the life of St. Stephen. Truth to say, this embroidered biography consists of 20 separate tapestries, of which two formerly belonged to the Louvre. Joined together they form an admirable fresco, which is one of the masterpieces of the Arazzi, whose fame did not consist, as was long believed, in a secret, but in the superiority of the tissues and dyes they employed.

These tapestries were presented in 1502 to the Cathedral of St. Stephen of Auxerre by Bishop Jean Ballet, who was son of the Provost of Merchants of Paris. In 1770 the Cathedral of Auxerre ceded these tapestries to the hospital of the city, which, not possessing sufficient space in which to exhibit them, solved the problem in 1879, by asking permission to sell them. The Cluny Museum hastened to acquire them for the ridiculous sum of 20,000 francs!

The new rooms of Cluny also contain a magnificent collection of tissues, consisting of incomparable specimens of all epochs, from the Copt tissues all hoary with antiquity, from fragments which come from the sumptuous Sassanide looms, to the medieval embroideries and unique laces, which are placed in a good light and can thus be studied with advantage by all, be they archaeologists, amateurs, or weavers.

PLAN TO OPERATE HOTEL AT COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—The Chamber of Commerce has announced that \$250,000 has been subscribed for the erection of a new hotel in London which will be operated at cost. The work will be proceeded with as soon as citizens are found to subscribe the remainder of the \$500,000 necessary.

TORY ORIGIN OF THE SYLVAN CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, was the guest of the Sylvan Debating Club at its annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms, London, recently. The club, which meets weekly in Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square, was founded in 1863 by Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe's father. Col. P. C. Burton presided, and the guests included Lord Rothermere, Mr. Esmond Harmsworth, M.P., and Mr. St. John Harmsworth.

Responding to a toast proposed by Mr. R. W. Granville Smith, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that in the old days the Sylvan Club was almost exclusively Tory, and its politics those of the eighteenth century. "Among the highest and bluest of all the Tories in the club," said Mr. Harmsworth, "was my father, the founder of it. I think I owe my Liberalism to the fact that it was a reaction against the early 'Toryism.'" So far had the club advanced, he said, that it was now prepared to accept as members even a member of the Labor Party. Such clubs were most useful to the public life, and he urged those who aspired to parliamentary honors to try their prentice hands in the debates of the club so that they might save themselves from devastating many public meetings. "I myself," he added, "have suffered grievously at the hands of callow orators sent to support me on the platform."

NATIONALIZATION MAY HELP RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Speaking at the King's Hall, London, recently, on "Nationalization," Sir Leo Chiozza Money, while contrasting the nationalized energies of war with the waste of peace, said that during the 12 months since the armistice they had failed to make railway wagons and mine materials, but they had made plenty of 1000-pound motor cars. Machinery was at work turning out motor cars instead of mine materials. Similarly they had failed to build houses, but the output of luxury goods and luxury decorations had been enormous. That state of things, he contended, was due to the fact that while during the war the nation had been organized to produce what was needed, in peace opportunities for profiteers were created.

He advocated nationalization in order to conserve their national resources, to make full use of natural science and invention, to supply an incentive to work in the place of the failure of profit-making, to supplement the inadequate capital provided by capitalism, and to lift the worker out of the degradation into which he had been plunged by the industrial revolution.

Their socialism must give men not merely enough bread, but bread eaten in self-respect. He interpreted nationalization in terms of industrial democracy, conceiving the mission of Socialism to be the conferring of trust and social responsibility upon the worker.



Boulevard des Palmiers, Hyères

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

multitudes of English and Americans have known it, and will know it again. Robert Louis Stevenson once lived at Hyères; he provides one of the few literary associations it possesses. For a little while in 1883 he rented a villa there, La Solitude, its name. It was after the style of a Swiss chalet and you may—but not with ease—still find it. To Edmund Gosse he wrote, "This spot, our garden and our view, are sub-celestial. I sing daily with my Bunyan, that great bard, 'I dwell already the next door to Heaven!' If you could see my roses, and my aloe, and my fig-marigolds, and my olives, and my view over a plain, and my view of certain mountains as graceful as Apollo, as severe as Zeus, you would not think the phrase exaggerated." But R. L. S., long after, when at Vallima, from the fullness of his remembrance, wrote something else of Hyères, just one line. He was writing to Sidney Colvin, and he said, "Happy, said I, I was only happy once; that was at Hyères." And there are others who have been happy many times, and can yet remember Hyères for its special happiness.

The Foreign Press Association, Edward Price-Bell of the Chicago Daily News, Commander Dobson, V.C., John C. Vanderveer of the Amsterdam Telegraph, James Baker, honorary secretary of the association, and George Springfield.

The Lord Chancellor said he had sometimes taken the view that the debt which they allowed to the press, especially in their own country had never been adequately paid. Many criticisms had been directed against it, some of them just, many of them palpably unjust. While he had seen those criticisms circulated, and while he had even lived to see a Minister of Education administer very solemn admonitions to the press of Britain, he had not seen what, in perspective, seemed to him to be a sufficient examination and statement of the part played by the press during the war.

That part had been a very practical one. General von Ludendorff, who was a soldier committed to certain extreme policies, a resolute and obstinate man, had pointed out how great

ing of the 10,000 objects, most of which consisted of the collections of Mr. de Sommerard, who bequeathed them to the French State.

However, hardly had Mr. Haraucourt undertaken this work, than military events obliged him to send the rarest pieces of the collections out of Paris in order to place them in safety. These were returned to Paris after the Marne victory and Mr. Haraucourt set to work again, to be once more interrupted in January, 1915, when the visits of hostile aircraft made it necessary to place the collections of Cluny in a safe shelter.

On the morrow of the armistice, Mr. Haraucourt recommenced his inter-

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Guaranty Trust Company of New York

NEW YORK LONDON LIVERPOOL PARIS HAVRE BRUSSELS

Condensed Statement, December 31, 1919

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	\$127,963,348.46
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	62,604,998.21
Loans and Bills Purchased.....	534,187,918.60
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates.....	25,208,855.70
Public Securities.....	22,383,178.36
Other Securities.....	60,318,147.40
Bonds and Mortgages.....	2,283,150.00
Foreign Exchange.....	50,377,897.85
Credits Granted on Acceptances.....	59,191,515.74
Real Estate.....	6,000,000.00
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable.....	9,031,657.54
	\$959,550,667.86

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$25,000,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	25,000,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	6,239,889.57
	\$56,239,889.57
Outstanding Dividend Checks.....	1,088,098.73
Notes and Bills Rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank.....	59,213,000.00
Notes Secured by Liberty Bonds Rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank.....	52,892,689.73
Due Federal Reserve Bank Against U. S. Government Obligations.....	5,900,000.00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks.....	28,564,708.57
Sundry Foreign Accounts.....	18,815,460.38
Acceptances.....	59,191,515.74
Accrued Interest Payable and Reserve for Taxes and Expenses.....	3,800,497.73
Deposits.....	673,844,807.41
	\$959,550,667.86



OUR NATIONAL PARKS IN WINTER

The U. S. Government announces that the following National Parks and National Monuments are open for regular tourist travel all the year—

Grand Canyon Nat'l Park, Arizona Hot Springs Nat'l Park, Arkansas
Hawaii Nat'l Park, Hawaii Tonto Nat'l Monument (Apache Trail), Arizona
Petrified Forest Nat'l Monument, Arizona Yosemite Nat'l Park, California

Ample hotel accommodations provided.

Travelers may make the rounds in comfort, with assurance of the usual average of pleasant weather.

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Visit these national playgrounds, either as destinations, or en route to the winter resort regions of the West and Southwest.

Ask for information about *Excursion Fares* to certain National Parks.

Ask for booklets descriptive of the National Parks open in winter. Let the local ticket agent help plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 846 Transportation Building, Chicago; 143 Liberty Street, New York City; 602 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route.

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UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

LABOR EXCHANGES
IN UNITED KINGDOM

British Workers Consider Useful
Work Should Be Organized
to Keep Every Man Employed
—High Living Cost Deplored

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Robert Smillie has stated that it was only through the influence of Frank Hodges, Herbert Smith, M. P., and himself, that the miners accepted the proposal for a commission on which they should nominate their own representatives. In recommending this course Mr. Smillie was honestly of the opinion that the government would accept its findings and act accordingly. Had he known the turn events would take he would have preferred to have allowed the decision of the miners to take its course.

The decision referred to, of course, was the result of the ballot vote which gave the national executive of the Miners Federation the power to call a strike, and which, it is true, it is necessary without a moment's delay. This is an indication of the temper of the miners concerning the question so near to their hearts.

Power to Call a Strike

There is no unemployment problem in the mining industry, but the miners are not lacking in sympathy and can be depended upon to support the workers in other trades not so fortunately placed as themselves in this respect. The agenda for the congress stated that the recommendations of the parliamentary committee, in regard to unemployment, would depend upon the reply of the Prime Minister in their interview with him the day before Congress met.

At the moment the unemployment curve is rising rapidly, and as far as the general public is aware there are no schemes under consideration in Parliament that would lead anyone interested in the question to indulge in an optimistic feeling of complacent anticipation. The fact remains that nothing is being done. The problem appears to be greater than the government is capable of handling. Of course very elaborate figures are given of "jobs" filled by the employment exchanges under the Ministry of Labor, but the exchanges cannot provide work; they merely pursue the functions previously performed by the trade unions and the employers' associations. Apart from paying out the government out-of-work dole, it is questionable if they can be regarded as anything more than an expensive innovation chiefly occupied in sending round pegs to fit square holes.

Suitability of Applicants

The standard of success being measured by the number of vacancies filled, not by the manner in which they are filled, it frequently happens that a man sent to a position is discharged within a few days because of his unsuitability for the work, with the result that a vacancy again occurs and another applicant for work is sent along in due course, which means that the exchange is credited with having filled two vacancies.

Unemployment is now more or less always with us, and the point of view emphasized by every section of working-class thought is that useful work should be organized so as to keep every man employed. Out-of-work dole, has never until the last year or so been a strong plank in the Labor program.

Closely allied to the question of unemployment is the high cost of living, which, although higher than during the war, shows no evidence of having reached the summit. At the instigation of the miners, Congress will be asked to protest against the government's "indifference to the abnormal profiteering engaged in by the large commercial and monopoly interests controlling the essentials of life." Rightly or wrongly, the workers have the fixed idea that the high cost of

living and the difficulties arising therefrom are due to the manipulations of the market, and can and ought to be avoided.

Until this belief is exploded or explained away, if there is no foundation for the thought, or until very firm steps are taken to deal with the culprits, if there is an element of truth in the assertion, it is a sheer waste of energy and time to appeal for greater output. To what lengths even moderate men are prepared to go to force the issue in regard to the famous prices demanded for the necessities of life can be gathered from a proposal made at the miners' conference when the question was under discussion. A Welsh delegate recommended that the government should be given three months to bring down prices to within reasonable proportions. If after that time, the desirable reductions had not been reached the Trade Union Congress should call a general strike.

Control of Raw Materials

The parliamentary committee in this connection after registering a protest against the government's alleged apathy, proceeds to propose as a remedy the nationalization of land, minerals, mines, and transport as a means of lowering prices. Realizing that this is an ambitious program which might take time, it is urged that immediate steps be taken to secure "effective control of raw materials required for the manufacture of vital commodities, including the materials required for house building, the production of food, clothing, and other essentials of life."

Now this resolution simply reaffirms the opinion of Congress expressed on many previous occasions, and will by no manner of means satisfy the volcanic elements, who latterly have been attending in sufficient numbers to dominate its policy. A gathering sufficiently interested in the remote question of Russian intervention and conspiracy as to wish to bring the heavy artillery of industrial action to bear to enforce its decisions, will surely refuse to rest content with passing a pious expression of opinion in regard to a matter that so immediately and vitally affects its everyday life. While agreeing that the problems are more complicated than the Labor supporters would have one believe, there is no denying the fact that in the proposal for "more effective control" of essentials for production Labor has placed its finger upon an important and seemingly neglected factor that would facilitate output which in turn would find work for numbers now unemployed.

Delay in Transportation

The difficulty of obtaining raw material and delay in transport appears to be the greatest obstacle encountered by manufacturers, who complain that delivery now frequently takes weeks instead of days as formerly. One firm writes that the delay is not confined to any one town but is general throughout the country, in consequence of which their workpeople are on short time, whereas, if transport had been satisfactory, they could increase their output to meet the demands of the market and find work for more workmen.

On behalf of the South Wales manufacturers a Labor member of Parliament, Vernon Hartshorn, is to raise the question in the House of Commons, and the National Union of Manufacturers also proposes to use its influence to ventilate the grievance. If the writer gathers rightly the point of view of the last-named organization, the difficulty is due to an unwillingness on the part of employers to embark on expensive schemes until the intentions of the government are definitely known in regard to certain matters.

Mr. Godfrey Cheeseman, the secretary of the Manufacturers Union,

quotes the case of a firm of quarry owners who were anxious to build railway trucks, but were not advancing their schemes while the prospect of nationalization was hanging over their heads. In this particular connection one might be pardoned for saying that "it was a good thing too." As keenly anxious and sympathetic as every one must be to find work for an unemployed man or woman, no one desires to see people digging holes to fill them up again. And this is what the building of more trucks would mean.

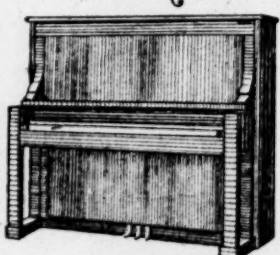
The problem is not due to a want of vehicles, but to want of the proper and fuller use of the vehicles already in existence. An increase in the number of railway trucks would simply aggravate the congestion which, it is admitted, is a daily experience. According to A. W. Gattie's evidence before the House of Commons committee to investigate the problem of transport and the former's proposal to erect a clearing house, a railway truck is only fully functioning, that is, carrying goods from A to B, one-half per cent of its life; it travels empty 2½ per cent and is actually standing idle the remaining 97 per cent.

These figures have been before the public for many years past, supported by eminent authorities, and have not been controverted. In a modified form this extravagance and uneconomical method of working can be found in innumerable fields of industrial activity, as the necessities of the war simply revealed. A convenient example, one that falls glibly from the lips of those responsible is to actually waste the want of organization and abundance of modern appliances to a fear of trade union opposition; an assertion which many of the captains of industry would find it extremely difficult to justify. The connection between increased production, prosperity, high wages and unemployment is very well understood by the rising school of Labor leaders, and to indicate that they would lend themselves to a policy which retarded the free economic development of the country's resources would be an unpleasant reflection on their training and intelligence.

TASK OF COALITION GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Addressing his constituents at Crouch End, Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., said he saw no reason for an election in 1920 or the year after, or indeed until the mandate which had been given to Mr. Lloyd George 12 months ago had expired. The Coalition Government, however inefficiently they might think it was doing it, was endeavoring to give effect to that mandate. He was sure they would not be surprised at his declaration that the Coalition Government was not only necessary, but before it passed away it must fulfill its task by sane and progressive methods, rebuilding, reorganizing, reconstructing the fabric of the nation, until the common welfare, safety, and security had been placed above hazard. That was the task of "safeguarding the common welfare." Of course, he added, it might be that the Coalition Government might come to an end sooner than he expected. There was a sense of unrest among the Coalition Liberals, and it was the unexpected which always happened in politics.

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COOPERATIVE TRADE
IS NOW WORLDWIDE

Headquarters of British Movement Receive Encouraging Reports From Iceland, Australia, Belgium, and Scandinavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The encouraging reports of cooperative activity which have for some time past been pouring into the headquarters of the British cooperative movement from all parts of the world still continue, and they all speak of the rapid spread of the cooperative ideal.

Iceland, with its 90,000 inhabitants, has been interested in cooperation since 1840, and in 1882 cooperative stores on the Rochdale basis were started, with growing success. The largest society in the island does yearly a business of 400,000 crowns.

In Australia the movement grows apace; less perhaps on the distributive side, than on the productive. The farmers are particularly progressive along cooperative lines. The Western Farmers, Limited, a cooperative concern, who claim to have supplied 80 per cent of the corn sacks, and 60 per cent of the super-phosphate used in the state, has 38 branches. The Endura Farmers Cooperative Society, with its headquarters in Adelaide, has 25 branches in the surrounding country districts.

Society in Australia Forging Ahead

The Adelaide Cooperative Society is in a flourishing condition, and has recently purchased land in the east part of the city, on which have been erected offices, bakery, and stables. The last half-yearly sales were, general £65,642, drapery £40,082, men's clothing £13,380, boots and shoes £10,477, hardware £8,967, bakery £8,452, and refreshment rooms £653, making a total of £148,557, with a surplus balance of £12,269.

The strength of the Belgian cooperative movement is reflected in the new Belgian Parliament, to which were returned 70 cooperators. While it is true that they were returned as Labor members, all of them are members of cooperative societies, and nearly all occupy some position in the movement, and all gave their support to the cooperative program, which contains the following points:

The abolition of customs duties, and the excise duties on sugar; repressive legislation against frauds and falsifications in regard to foodstuffs; legis-

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lation against monopolies and speculation; the abolition of commercial bribery; the nationalization of sugar refineries; the opening out of credit in cooperation; organization of cooperative instruction; the representation of cooperative societies in the council dealing with social affairs; international commissions for the production and distribution of wheat, sugar, cotton, wool, iron, and coal.

Cooperative School in Paris

From Paris comes also news of the establishment of a cooperative school for the training of cooperative employees, and those desirous of becoming so, in a full course of cooperative and business instruction. The cooperative international idea, with its ideal of an international cooperative wholesale society, has taken definite shape in Scandinavia, where the cooperators of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have joined forces, and founded the Nordisk Andelsforbund, or the Scandinavian Cooperative Wholesale Society. A similar movement is on foot between Holland and Belgium, also.

Mr. A. Serbinko, member of the board of the chief cooperative union of distributive societies in the Ukraine, writing in the "Schweizerkonsumverein," a Swiss cooperative organ, says that in the Ukraine territory there are some 20,000 cooperative societies, nearly all of which are distributive societies. They supply the needs of 3,000,000 families, representing from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 people. The Dnieper Union, which is most prominent in the Ukraine movement (it comprises about 100 societies), in the first year after the 1917-18 revolution did a wholesale trade of between 78,000,000 and 80,000,000 rubles.

Great Progress in the Ukraine

It manufactures shoes, soap, tinned goods, woollens, and knitted wear, and possesses a printing works, and besides its commercial and industrial undertakings it engages in humanitarian and social work. There exist also 2770 loan and credit societies, comprised in 41 federations, with a central institution in the Ukrainian Peoples Bank (Ukrainbank).

In 1918 the Tzecho-Slovakia co-

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operative movement numbered 433 societies with a total membership of 109,990 members, an increase of 129 societies and 56,790 members compared with 1917. Since the establishment of the republic on October 28, 1918, more than 150 new societies have commenced business. These do not appear in the above figures.

At Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, a new cooperative society was started on April 15, 1919, and on a share capital of 84,730 Finnish marks, its sales in seven months amounted to 1,434,573.86 Finnish marks. The total sales for the month of September alone were 282,097.09 Finnish marks. It has a membership of 2534.

At a congress of South African cooperative societies, held recently at Bloemfontein, to discuss a proposal in favor of the federation of the cooperative societies of South Africa "with a view to combined buying of South African produced articles, and also buying for importation of goods from overseas," it was unanimously resolved to establish a cooperative wholesale society, for the buying of South African and imported goods.

FIXING MILK PRICES
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Milk Prices Investigation Committee has now made its report. The committee does not recommend any substantial reduction in the present price of milk, but proposes that the average maximum pro-

ducer's price for the months October to April should be 2s. 6d. per gallon, and that the retail price should be adjusted accordingly. The effect of this recommendation would be to reduce retail prices by slightly less than 1d. per quart below the present scale of prices.

The committee also recommends that power to fix wholesale and retail selling prices should be vested in the food control committees, and steps be taken to provide specially reduced rates for children under five years of age, and in other specified cases, the cost to be covered by a subsidy provided by the Treasury.

In presenting this report, the committee desires to say that it fully realizes the gravity of the responsibilities placed upon it. The decisions arrived at are the results of careful and anxious consideration, and the fact that they are the unanimous views of the committee, should add greatly to their weight. While realizing to the full that it was the duty of the Food Controller to guarantee, as far as possible, ample supplies of milk during the winter, it is evident to the committee that the prices fixed have rendered such supplies in many instances of negative value, by placing the milk beyond the reach of a large portion of the community, and seriously reducing consumption. Numerous returns from food control committees in England and Wales, conclusively prove that consumption is being seriously reduced, and inquiries show that in the case of large families of young children, the prices are proving a very grave hardship.

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AUSTRALIA FACES SINN FEIN MENACE

Protestants Appeal to Federal
Treasurer Regarding Disloyalty—Action to Check Sedition Against Empire Promised

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The recent Irish Race Convention in Melbourne, attended by Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of Australia and New Zealand has profoundly stirred Protestant feeling in Australia and as a result of strong representation made to Mr. Watt, the Federal Treasurer, the Minister promised to take any action possible to punish and prevent sedition and disloyalty to the British Empire.

Following the Irish convention, meetings were held by various sections, such as the Protestant Federation, the Presbyterian State Assembly, and others. In the Presbyterian State Assembly a motion was carried unanimously amid cheers protesting emphatically "against the open and avowed disloyalty to the throne of official Roman Catholicism in Australia, as exhibited in the recent Irish convention," and expressing its "grave concern that the responsible authorities to whom the safety of the State is entrusted have permitted it to be persistently and wantonly attacked." One thousand persons attended a meeting convened by the Protestant Federation and passed the following motion:

Immediate Action Demanded

"That this meeting of loyal men and women, who stand for the solidarity of the Empire, enter their indignant and emphatic protest against the seditious and treasonable utterances contained in a paper issued by the Irish National Association and Young Ireland Society, calling the Republic, as printed in connection with the Irish Race Convention, and as sold to the public. We urge the imperative necessity of loyalist bodies waiting as a deputation upon the Prime Minister to demand that immediate action shall be taken against those who are responsible for this paper, and that they be adequately punished, and that the paper be suppressed. We view with alarm the number of publications under the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy which are printing articles which are a menace to the solidarity of the Empire, and further urge that the government take the necessary steps to prevent the circulation of their disloyal and treasonable Sinn Fein propaganda within the borders of our Commonwealth."

The chairman of this gathering pointed out that Archbishop Mannix had gloated over the defeat of the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Alderman Cabena, at the recent election for Lord Mayor, but the elections for the City Council followed this choice of Lord Mayor and those who had voted against Alderman Cabena, and were standing for reelection, were thrown out of the council.

Sectarianism in Politics

"Immediately the results of the municipal elections were announced," continued the chairman, "there came a remarkable change in the utterances of a certain personage, and when he saw what a mistake in engaging the public sentiment he had made, he sought to cover his track and said that he was sorry that sectarianism had entered into politics and the municipal elections."

An influential deputation, representing the Victorian Protestant Federation, the Loyalist League, the Protestant Alliance, the Royal Orange Lodge, Freemasons, and the Ulster and Loyal Irishmen's Association, presented to the federal treasurer, Mr. Watt, the resolution quoted above and also quoted a number of extracts from the Advocate, the official organ of the Roman Catholic Church, and from other publications.

The Rev. R. Ditterich pointed out to the Minister that the extracts read implied "the foulest motives" to Britain in entering the war and in concluding peace, and that the purpose of these articles was the disintegration of the British Empire.

Disloyalty to Britain

Dr. Leeper declared that disloyalty and hatred of Britain had culminated in the utterances that had been read, but those utterances were only just a degree inferior to the bitterness and hatred of the Empire and England which other papers such as the Tribune had been waiting for years past. During the war those papers had taken up a strong pro-German attitude, he said, and there was hardly a number that had appeared in which there was not a bitter propaganda of enmity to the Empire. The expressions of the Irish convention, supplemented by Archbishop Mannix, openly demanded the carrying out of the Sinn Fein program. It was not fully realized how terrible to Australia as well as to the operations of the Empire, was the danger of Sinn Feinism. The members of the deputation felt that the time had come when bold and decisive action was demanded on the part of the governments of Australia and of the dominions.

The Federal Treasurer, in his reply to the deputation, said that the matter brought under his notice was very grave and important, and the issue of such a publication during this critical federal election was ill-judged. Those who were responsible for it presumed too much upon the present preoccupation of the government and on the much-tried patience and tolerance of the people. Continuing Mr. Watt said:

Remedy in Hands of People

"It has always appeared to me unfortunate that certain individuals in our midst have so incessantly tried to color the politics and problems of

Australia by the woes and grievances (past and present) of another country. As a native of Australia I resent this, and I equally resent the suggestion fostered by these mistaken folk that an Australian citizen ought to consider where he, or his father, was born before he recorded his vote. That kind of thing is stupid and harmful enough, but it does not cause me any real anxiety, because the people have the remedy in their own hands—and I have noticed that they apply the corrective every now and then in a sudden and salutary way. But this thing is different and much more dangerous. "Liberty is a valuable possession, but it can be abused. Wisdom, and safety both dictate certain limitations to its exercise. This is an instance of gross abuse, challenging both wisdom and safety. I do not, as a layman, know just what the laws of the Commonwealth say about it, and I have not had time to consider our constitutional powers in such a matter, but I know what my own views are. The Empire is a very real thing to Australia. When I think of it, I do not merely consider the deep gratitude we owe it, nor do I content myself with the sentiment of pride that we are partners in so powerful and benevolent an organization. I feel all those things. But I also feel and know that without the partnership Australia (free as she is today) could not continue to exist. To my mind, national pride and love and self-interest combine to preserve their imperial connection and the integrity and solidarity of the British Empire.

Disruption Preached

"Anyone, therefore, who seeks to imperil that connection as the solidarity is an enemy of Australia, and should be treated as such. I, of course, do not object to any citizen of Irish descent urging Home Rule for Ireland. I am a believer in Home Rule for every constituent part of the United Kingdom that wishes it, for it is my opinion that the prosperity and contentment of every part of His Majesty's domains can only be achieved by a measure of self-government appropriate to the circumstances of each. But it is a reprehensible, and ought to be forbidden, thing to preach disruption of the Empire—for that was what this propaganda means. The people who would make Ireland an independent republic would, if they could, separate Australia and her sister dominions from Britain, and thus disintegrate the great power which has done, and is destined to do more than any other single nation to preserve the peace of the world. The lamentable action of a section of the American Congress seems to have crippled or destroyed the League of Nations, and I believe if ever there was a time when the scattered members of the British family should stand together in unity and self-interest, it is now.

"Although I have never been and never will be a sectarian in politics," continued Mr. Watt, "you need not entertain any doubt, as to where I stand on such a matter, which is not a question of religion, but of pure nationalism. I shall at once consult the law officers of the government and ascertain the legal position. I shall communicate with the Prime Minister, and lay your representations before him with my own view. If the law allows I shall urge that it be put into full operation, and I conclude by saying, while I am not entitled to pledge the Cabinet in its absence to any course of legislation, I can say for myself that I could not during the crucial times ahead remain a member of an Australian Government which had not the power to punish and prevent sedition and disloyalty to the British Empire."

INDIA'S OIL-BURNING ENGINES

LONDON, England.—Modern Transport announces that the new broad gauge, 5 feet 6 inches, locomotives now being built by the North British Locomotive Company at Glasgow for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will rank as being by far and away the most powerful which have yet been designed for any of the Indian railways, and they will exceed in weight any locomotives used for goods traffic in Great Britain. The locomotives are of the heavy goods super-heater type. The tenders are each designed for a tank capacity of 5,000 gallons of water and nine tons of oil fuel, or 12 tons of coal. The locomotives are intended for oil fuel burning, but, in special circumstances, they will, when required, be converted for coal burning. In working order, equipped for coal burning, the engines each weigh 107 tons 10 cwt., whilst the tenders weigh an additional 65 tons 10 cwt., so that the total weight of the locomotive is 173 tons. Equipped for oil burning, the engines each weigh 108 tons 10 cwt., and the tenders 65 tons 10 cwt., giving a total weight of engine and tender, as equipped for oil burning, of not less than 174 tons.

ACUTE CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Sir William Goode Examines the
Economic Chaos With the
Object of Providing Remedy
for a Very Difficult Situation

LONDON, England.—One of the most vivid, detailed and connected pictures of the remarkable economic chaos which exists in central Europe was that given by Sir William Goode, K. B. E., British Director of Relief, at the American Luncheon Club, recently. It is worth publishing in detail for the same reason which led to its delivery, namely to enable the public to judge how best to remedy a very dangerous situation.

"First and foremost amongst the causes of the present position," said Sir William, "is the delay in making peace. It scarcely seems to be realized in the United Kingdom, isolated from the continent of Europe by a narrow strip of water, and still less in the United States, isolated by the Atlantic Ocean, that Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey are still technically at war with the Allies and, what is more important, at war with most of their neighbors. As one approaches the frontiers one finds every little wayside station packed with soldiers, bayonets fixed, and railway sidings congested with ammunition wagons. War, and all the wasteful effect of preparedness for war upon economic and industrial progress, are visualized for miles as one travels through these countries.

Ignorance of Their Nationality

"In many corners of Central Europe today, the inhabitants do not even know their own nationality. Until universal peace is ratified, until boundary commissions are able to get to work, and until plebiscites can determine the future of democracies, Central Europe will be a patchwork of ethnological dislocation. An over-prolonged armistice, following upon four years of war, has knocked away almost every fundamental principle; political, financial and economic. I only wish that those who are delaying the ratification of peace could visit Central Europe and see for themselves the economic chaos and the suffering which can be traced directly to their own political actions.

"You cannot blame the new allied states because they exhibit a nervous independence in dealing with their former enemies, and with whom, remember, they are still technically at war. But, natural as this may be, it constitutes one of the principal obstacles to the restoration of the equilibrium of Central Europe. Locomotives, from one country dare not budge across the frontier of another; whole trains with their locomotives, not merely wagons, are liable to be seized the minute they come within the grasp of a neighboring army. The only real safeguard that a supply train, which is going from one country through the territory of another will reach its destination, is the presence of a solitary British Tommy who, perched on the caboose, and knowing no language but his own, but thoroughly enjoying the freedom of riding without warrant or ticket, placidly escorts the few exchanges of food and raw materials which have so far enabled several of the countries to keep body and soul together.

Defective Administration

"In every one of the governments of the new allied nations, even the casual observer can detect and criticize defective administration. But surely this is natural. In Poland, in Tzecho-Slovakia, and in other parts of the former Austrian Empire, the nationals of these new nations were automatically prohibited from taking office under governments which they strove to overthrow. The consequence is that the men now in power have not been trained in government work, and it is scarcely surprising that with short-lived political traditions and no experienced personnel these new countries, under extraordinarily difficult conditions, are displaying immaturity of administrative ability and, in some cases, unwillingness to take a broad view of their future, especially as regards their dealings with neighboring and still enemy states. But if you had the whole British Cabinet rolled into one super-man he would be powerless to achieve appreciable progress so long as, by the delay of

peace, a state of war prevails in Central Europe.

"These new governments, both allied and enemy, are not only living on the edge of war, but are faced with tremendous internal political problems, the most acute of which, in my opinion, is the Jewish question. Mr. Wickham Steed, in his admirable book 'The Foreign Observer of Austria-Hungary' has said: 'No foreign observer of Austria-Hungary can close his eyes to the Jewish question, however much he may seek to ignore it or to 'beg' it by adopting an unreasoning philo-Semitic or anti-Semitic attitude.'"

Gravity of Jewish Problem

"Grave issues, very grave issues, indeed, by no means confined to Central Europe, depend upon the steps that may be taken within the next month or two by the governments of Central Europe, including Poland, in regard to the Jewish problem. Then, again, in the new kingdom of Tzecho-Slovakia there is open talk of and preparation for war with Italy. Remember, also, that all these new governments must quickly arrive at some solution of their respective agrarian problems. The redistribution of land has not been rendered easier in the case of Hungary, for instance, where, since the armistice, there has been a Republic, a Bolshevik, a Monarchist, a Rumanian, and now a Coalition régime. Rumania herself is not on the allied visiting list. In the Near East there are indications of the Muhammadan rising against the Christian, especially in Turkey in Asia. Among the new Trans-Caucasian republics that flank the Black Sea, enmities exist which threaten not only wars between themselves, but which jeopardize the stability of any anti-Bolshevik government which may be set up in southern Russia and which also bode no good for the continued existence of the unfortunate Armenian. Central Europe is on the verge of crumbling, and altogether it is a gloomy political outlook. First aid is to hasten peace.

"These political difficulties, combined with decreased production, demoralization of railway traffic, to say nothing of actual shortages of coal, food, and finance, have practically paralyzed industrial and commercial activity. The bold liberation or creation of areas without simultaneous steps to reorganize economic life has so far proved to be a dangerous expedient. Professor Masaryk, the able President of our allied Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia, whom I saw about

a month ago at Prague, put the case in a nutshell when he said: "It is a question of the export of merchandise or of population."

Need for Credits

"If the peoples of the new allied and other nations cannot obtain foreign credits for raw materials with which to start their industries they will be without livelihood and will be forced to emigrate to other countries. Even if credits are arranged there is a vicious economic circle which still has to be broken. Owing to decreased production there is an actual shortage of coal in Europe; consequently the depleted supply of railway wagons in good repair becomes precarious because there is no coal for the engines to move them; the industries slack up or cease because no coal arrives; exports are not forthcoming, and the countries have no exchange with which to purchase, in foreign markets, the food or raw materials on which they rely to maintain existence.

"In continuation of this vicious circle is the lack of repair material in the few countries where railway wagons are to be found in fair proportion to requirements. The vicious circle is the ending. In countries where there is a surplus of, say, sugar, there is not sufficient coal to manufacture it for export.

"Take the case of Poland, where most of the pre-war capital was locked up in Russian concerns and where there is today no means of paying for raw materials or for the replacement of machinery wrecked or stolen by the Germans. If credits could be obtained for purchasing wool, 75 per cent of Poland's textile trade could probably be restarted. As credits are not available, there is a scarcity of clothing, with a consequent decrease in the production of Polish coal because the miners are inadequately clad and cannot therefore work to their maximum capacity. And for lack of Polish coal people perish in Vienna. This vicious circle of coal, rolling stock, and finance is responsible for an almost complete breakdown of inter-trading and exchange in Central Europe.

Low Cereal Production

"As regards the food position, Tzecho-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Austria are all confronted with large shortages which, in the case of Hungary, is estimated by its government to amount to over 1,000,000 tons between now and next harvest. In Hungary

the position has been aggravated by the requisitioning of food supplies during the recent Rumanian occupation. In nearly all Central European countries the normal cereal productivity has been reduced by at least one-third or more, by the lack of cattle and thus of manure, of imported fertilizers and fodder, with consequent grave deficiencies in milk and meat. Yugoslavia, thanks to the rich territory ceded under the Peace Treaty, has a surplus for export of cereals, mostly maize, and pigs. Rumania has also a considerable wheat surplus to sell. The natural markets for these surpluses would be those neighboring states where a deficiency of food exists. Unfortunately, however, neither the currency of Austria nor of Tzecho-Slovakia is of any particular use to the Jugo-Slavs, who quite naturally desire to sell their surplus food supplies for dollars, sterling, or francs in order to establish credits for raw materials with which to restart their industries.

"I must remind you that the Austrian krona which was formerly worth about 24 to the pound sterling has now fallen to about 400 to the pound. In order to prevent their own countries being overrun with this depreciated form of currency, the Jugo-Slav and Tzecho-Slovakian governments have endeavored to differentiate their own kronen from the Austrian kronen by stamping and surcharging them, and the Jugo-Slavs are now going to the extent of closing their frontier for eight days while the money is being stamped.

"The only alternative to paying for supplies in currency is reversion to the elementary barter principle, but unfortunately, the states with food to sell can exist without those manufactured articles which are all the countries in want of food are able to offer. This overwhelming currency difficulty is also illustrated by the case of Poland, where there are simultaneously in circulation Russian rouble notes, German mark notes, Austrian notes, Ukrainian notes, Polish mark notes, issued by the Germans during their occupation, and Polish mark notes issued by the present Polish Government."

ARAB TROOPS PRAISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Before evacuating the Aleppo region, the commander of the British troops issued a proclamation to the inhabitants thanking them for the sympathy which they have shown to his men and praising the valiant Arab army which fought for three years side by side with the armies of the Allies.

FOOD PRODUCTION IS A BRITISH NECESSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a recent speech at Lincoln, Lord Lee of Fareham, president of the Board of Agriculture, spoke of the paramount need for agricultural development in Britain. He reminded his audience that the increase of home-produced food to the fullest possible extent was as true a measure of national defense as the upkeep of a navy, and was very much cheaper. He remarked that townsmen did not realize how far they depended for their daily bread upon the farmer and farm laborer, and that national neglect of agriculture nearly lost Britain the war, the German submarine campaign having come within measurable distance of success.

There has been, indeed, a time when the Admiralty had been preparing, as a measure of desperate emergency, to use their own submarines to bring food supplies into England. Even now, until the country was self-supporting, any future enemy would know how vital to the British people was its food supply from overseas. The country's true defense was the extension of home production, and to bring that about the old antagonism between town and country must stop. Though the townsmen desired cheap food, he must learn that nothing was so dearly bought as the cheap loaf from overseas.

Lord Lee remarked that he was not one of those who joined in the denunciation of the Agricultural Wages Board, and he expressed a belief that the time might come when farmers would be able to form the united electoral force which alone could make itself felt in Parliament. He complained of the fashion in which land settlement, houses for small holders, and the provision of untied cottages were being held up in the rural districts, and expressed a hope that the time would come when every able-bodied man would be found spending a little of his leisure on his own allotment, and learning from actual contact with the soil to rather wider sympathies with those who tilled it.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1920

Our 60th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Monday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's New Embroidered Georgette Gowns, pointed tunic, satin trim, 39.50	Misses' Light Colored Georgette Satin Gowns, slightly soiled, 6.75	Lace, embroidered white net, 20 to 36 inches, 2.00	Extra Length Sheets, popular make, 72x108, 2.15
Women's New Serge Dresses, tunic model with braided belt, 22.50	Girls' Velvet School Hats, tailored styles, combination of colors, 2.50	Lace, silver and gold colored silk embroidered net, 20 to 36 inches wide, 2.50	Pillow Cases to match, 42x38 1/2, 45c
Women's New Evening Dresses, silk bouffant draped skirt, 35.00	Girls' Black and White Honey Fur Hats, polo styles, detachable bands, 3.75	A yard, 2.50	72-Inch Bleached Sheet, good quality, 75c
Women's Tulle Evening Dresses, over satin sequin bodice, 49.50	Infants' Slips, lace trimmed, 1.50	Lace, white cotton wash insertions and sizes, 4 to 7 inches wide, 1.50	63-Inch Bleached Sheet, good quality, 70c
Women's Suede Cloth Coats, with wool plush lining, long and short models, 18.50	Children's Chambray Rompers, pink and blue with hennitied collars and cuffs, sizes to 4 years, 1.15	Tunics, 4 spanpled black and blue net, blouse effects, 32.00	36-Inch Bleached Pillow Tubing, 45c
Women's Dressy Froglie Cloak Coats, silk lined, plain belted model, 28.50	Children's Fine Plain Gingham Dresses, excellent finish, sizes to 6 years, 4.50	Tunics, 3 black spanpled and beaded, 20.00	French China Dinner Sets, for 12 persons, white and gold enameled border, 500.00
Women's Garbeline Rain Coats, belted model, convertible collar, slash pocket, 25.00	Tom Boy Suits for girls, bloomer and middie, in blue and khaki, 3.00	32-Inch Tailor Sorges, brown, gray and black, excellent quality, 6.9c	Nippon China Dinner Set, 122 pieces, variety attractive border, 70.00
Women's New Wool Coats, slash belted models, 39.50	Children's Two-Piece White Middy Dresses, full pleated skirt, 2.75	36-Inch Broadcloth Satins, two different styles, 1.59	American Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set, 65 pieces, complete service for eight persons, 12.50
Women's Silverstone Normandy Dress Coats, fancy silk lined throughout, 45.00	Hand Made English and French Frocks and Dresses including lines and lingerie, at great reductions.	Women's Beige Color Kid High Cut Lace Boots, plain toe, wood Louis XV heels, well soled, broken sizes, 11.45	Library Tables, mahogany, size 20x47, inches, end shelves, 29.50
Women's High Grade Model Blouses, suit shades, 25.00	Children's Broadcloth Hats, some embroidered in color, 3.25	Women's Beige Color Buck Top High Cut Lace Boots, with black kid metal heel, well soled, broken sizes, 10.25	Mahogany China Cabinet, William and Mary design, 65.00
Women's Georgette Blouses, in flesh white and suit shades, 13.50	Children's Heavy Cotton Waists, buttoned in front and on shoulder, 1.75	Japanese Hand Embroidered Hand Bags, each, 4.00	Walnut Fibre Arm Chairs, tapestry covered cushions, 12.75
Old Lot of Women's Blouses, suit shades, also flesh and white, 5.50	Misses' Dancing Corsets, figured batiste, 1.50	Stamped H. S. Towels, large size, each, 50c	Mahogany Finish Leather Seat Chairs, 14.50
Old Lot of Women's Blouses, suit shades, also flesh and white, 5.50	Misses' Fancy Corset Corsets, elastic top, 5.00	Stamped Fine Linen, 3-Inch Centerpieces, 1.75	Colonial Mahogany Beds, pineapple carving, panel foot end, 75.00
6 Imported Silk Negligees, crepe de chine and georgette bead trimmed, 65.00	Novelty Georgette Crepe, domestic and foreign, 40-inch, good line of color, 2.50	Stamped Fine Linen 18x54 Scarfs, each, 1.45	Feather Pillows, a pair, 5.99
Box Loom Crepe Kimonos, good models, negligees and breakfast coats, 5.00	Fancy Satins, 40-inch, good line of color, 3.95	Stamped Fine Linen 5x18 Pin Cushions, each, 59c	Rogers 1847 Fancy Serving Pieces, 50c
Silk Negligees, lace trimmed, of crepe de chine and Jap silk, 19.75	Colored Dress Satins, 40-inch, light and dark shades, 3.95	Stamped Fine Linen 5x12 Pin Cushions, each, 49c	Auto Clock, eight-day, keyless, 6.75
Plain Crepe Kimonos, mostly blue and pink, good model, 2.00	Black Satin, 40-inch, yarn dye, 3.95	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Rogers Silverware, 400 pieces, plain threaded pattern, 4.00
Women's Union Suits, various weights and styles, 4.95	Black Dress Taffeta, pure dye, 36-inch, 3.00	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Dessert Spoons, doz., 7.00
Women's Swiss Union Suits, with handkerchief trim, 1.95	Pattern Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, each, 7.50	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Medium Knives, doz., 6.00
Women's Cotton Union Suits, hand tops and cuff knee, 1.95	All Linen Napkins, a dozen, 9.50	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Moire Silk Hand Bags, with tassels, assorted colors, 5.50
Women's Black Tights, cotton and wool, various styles, 1.95	Huckaback Towels, each, 37.5c	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Imported Beaded Hand Bags, 30.99
Women's Swiss Vests, various weights and styles, 1.45	Heavy Huckaback Towels, each, 1.00	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Colonial Brass Andirons, heavy polished brass, 15.00
Women's Cotton Vests, medium weight, low neck, sleeveless, 55c	Turkish Bath Towels, each, 50c	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Colonial Brass Fire Sets, poker shovel, tongs and stand, 14.99
Women's Blazette, White Doeckin Gloves, 2.15	Soft Finish Glass Towels, 50c	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Old Japanese Wicker Lamp Shades, some slightly damaged, 1.50
Women's 8-Button Cape Gloves, 2.65	Pure Linen Crash, yard, 42c	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Plain Ingrain Carpets, 30 inches wide, 2 yard, 1.75
Women's 8-Button Cape Gloves, 2.65	3 Pcs. Real French Cynny, round, 72-inch, 19.00	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Saxony Stair Carpets, 27 inches wide, 2 yard, 6.75
Women's Imported Woolen Gloves, 1.45	22-Inch Centerpiece of Real Italian Flax, 28.00	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Men's Raccoon Coats, very dark skins, 350.00
Women's Imported Cotton Gloves, 29c	High-Grade Embroidered Ribbons, for sample, good assortment, 9 to 14 inches wide, 1.19	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Men's Dogskin Coats, Raccoon collars, 63.50
Men's Khaki Wrists, 25c	Sample 2x2 yard, with metal and all metal, complete with chain, 1.19	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Men's Fancy Ulsters, 38.50
Fancy Mesh Vellings, a yard, 29c	all metal, complete with chain, 1.19	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Steamer or Motor Rug, 6.50
Fancy Mesh Vellings, a yard, 29c	a striped Moire, in desirable shades for hair ties, 39c	Stamped Fine Linen 18-Inch Centerpieces, 49c	Limousine Robes, 13.75

Birthday Bargains Are Practically ALL NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES

The values offered this year are the best possible to procure under present market conditions. On account of these well-known, unprecedented market conditions there are a few departments where it will be impossible for us to offer as many items as in former years.

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled if Received Within Three Days

In Addition to the Above Items, Birthday Bargains Are on Sale in Every Section of the Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day

Jordan Marsh Company

A. Salz & Co.

ArCADE, Woman's Shop Building—417 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Large Irish Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels
—per dozen \$15.00

Pure Linen Scotch Damask Tablecloths,
2x2 yards, each \$8.75

100 (odd) Pure Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths,
\$12 to \$90 values—\$9 to \$61.75

90 dozen (odd) Fine Irish Satin Damask Napkins,
\$15 to \$125 values—per dozen \$12 to \$94

HAND EMBROIDERING AND HAND HEMMING AT SHORT NOTICE

TROUSSEAUX
Complete Trousseau at Wholesale Prices

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEMAND IS STRONG FOR ALL PRODUCTS

Various Industries Swamped With Orders, and Marked Shortage Is Said to Exist in Many Important Commodities

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Demand is greater than supply in nearly all classes of production, according to manufacturers who have made a study of the situation. This is regardless of any falling off in exports.

There exists today a shortage of steel, iron, machinery, textiles, sugar, petroleum, ships, leather, paper, coal, buildings, and various other products, with no relief in sight.

Recently there had been a better demand for railway equipment, copper and nickel, and some think that there may be a shortage in these branches before the close of the year.

The War Finance Corporation has announced three initial loans of \$17,000,000 for harvesting machinery, equipment, and electrical machinery, and advances from this source from time to time will stimulate industry up to the \$100,000,000 authorized.

The steel industry is swamped with orders. A shortage of 2,000,000 automobiles is claimed. Certain automobile companies cannot promise delivery of cars within three to six months. Machinery and petroleum prices are soaring, and prices for certain textiles are becoming almost prohibitive. Paper is as scarce as it was during the war. Every consumer is aware of the scarcity of food products, especially sugar.

Labor Shortage

Accompanying all this is the great deficiency of labor ever known. Shorter hours, a shortage of several million men who were held in Europe by the war and advancing wages are held responsible for decreased production and declining efficiency.

Steel, automobile, textile, tire, petroleum and other industries will operate their mills, furnaces, factories and refineries as fully as the shortage of labor will permit, with no promise of return to normal for a long time to come. The steel mills are deluged with orders, but production is not much more than 70 per cent of maximum capacity. Some manufacturers hope for 85 per cent to 90 per cent by spring, but even this is doubtful.

The result, according to many producers, will be higher prices for practically all classes of production, continued upward tendency of wages and a still higher level in living costs. One manufacturer said:

Strong Financially

"Our great industrial companies are better off financially than ever before. There will be little borrowing by the old-established companies. They can finance their own business. This is reflected in Dow, Jones & Co.'s tabulation, which shows that 105 large corporations in the four years ended January 1, 1919, increased their combined working capital by approximately \$2,000,000,000.

"Wall Street is stronger today financially than it ever was. Brokerage houses are carrying more stocks than have been paid for outright. Customers' margins were never so large, and total brokers' loans are estimated at \$1,250,000,000. That brokerage houses are not responsible for the recent high money rates is evident from the fact that new securities listed on the stock exchange in 1919 exceeded present loans to brokers. Then again, brokers' loans are not greatly in excess of what they were in the pre-war years when stock prices were much lower and the number of securities traded in not much over one-third of the transactions of today."

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	34.45	34.48	34.30	34.30
March	34.50	34.52	34.35	34.35
May	34.55	34.58	34.40	34.40
July	34.60	34.62	34.45	34.45
October	34.65	34.68	34.50	34.50
December	34.70	34.72	34.55	34.55
Spots	34.35	34.38	34.20	34.20

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hertz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	25.95	25.98	25.80	25.80
March	26.00	26.02	25.85	25.85
May	26.05	26.08	25.90	25.90

Spots 25.85, unchanged.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	1.40	1.40	1.37	1.37
February	1.35	1.35	1.32	1.32
March	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.27
April	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.22
May	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.17
June	1.15	1.15	1.12	1.12
July	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.07
August	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02
September	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.97
October	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.92
November	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.87
December	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.82

Spots 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.27, 1.28, 1.29, 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33, 1.34, 1.35, 1.36, 1.37, 1.38, 1.39, 1.40, 1.41, 1.42, 1.43, 1.44, 1.45, 1.46, 1.47, 1.48, 1.49, 1.50, 1.51, 1.52, 1.53, 1.54, 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.58, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.64, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.77, 1.78, 1.79, 1.80, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.84, 1.85, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 2.06, 2.07, 2.08, 2.09, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.23, 2.24, 2.25, 2.26, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35, 2.36, 2.37, 2.38, 2.39, 2.40, 2.41, 2.42, 2.43, 2.44, 2.45, 2.46, 2.47, 2.48, 2.49, 2.50, 2.51, 2.52, 2.53, 2.54, 2.55, 2.56, 2.57, 2.58, 2.59, 2.60, 2.61, 2.62, 2.63, 2.64, 2.65, 2.66, 2.67, 2.68, 2.69, 2.70, 2.71, 2.72, 2.73, 2.74, 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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

King Arthur Settles the Great Tournament

For several days the Great King had been casting about, in divers ways and manners, how he might overcome the King of North Wales and decide the tournament which had ended badly for both sides alike. It will be remembered that, not long ago, King Arthur and his forces had inflicted a cutting rebuff when they shut the King of North Wales into his own castle and turned his own horse upon him. However, this was not wholly satisfactory. It had been a maneuver executed under cover of darkness and King Arthur wished to establish his claim in a fair manner. Furthermore, of late the King of North Wales had been claiming for himself the title of the tournament, and to King Arthur's offer of a second tournament had turned a deaf ear. Now King Arthur waxed very wroth, for he wist that the title of victor belonged to his noble Round Table and he was loath to lose it. On this particular Saturday morning, he sat brooding in the Royal Armory, the barn, and beside him stood his right-hand henchman, King Pellinore, sagacious in counsel and mighty in arms. It was to him the Great King turned for advice.

Exclaimed King Arthur: "How are we gonna do anything, when that smart Alec in the next block won't hold no tournament, and then says he won the other when we had him almost licked?"

For a moment King Pellinore remained in deep thought, with downcast head and knitted brows. Then he spoke:

"Why don't you send down a challenge and arrange a combat between one of his guys and one of ours?"

"Say, that's a bully idea. Why didn't we think of that before?" To this King Pellinore made no response, except: "It's about time the rest of the fellows were gettin' here, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is," replied Sir Gawaine, as he stepped into the doorway, followed by Sir Lancelot. "Here's two of us, and Ev said he'd be over in a minute."

"Where's Sir Bedevere and Sir Lamorac?" growled King Arthur.

"Oh, they'll come in a little while. All the guys said they were comin'," answered Sir Lancelot.

King Arthur arose and hastened into the house, returning several minutes later with a long piece of white wrapping paper and a pencil. Whereupon the entire literary ability of the Round Table was called into service. Twice did the Great King break his pencil, twice did he sharpen it with Sir Gawaine's knife. At last it was finished and King Arthur once more went into the house, bringing back a small, round, fringed bit of paper, colored with red crayon.

With a narrow strip of cloth he glued to the bottom of the paper to serve as a seal for the challenge. At that moment Sir Kay arrived, with a great clatter, bursting noisily into the Royal Armory, demanding what they were going to do. King Arthur, on seeing that Sir Bedevere had not yet arrived, addressed Sir Kay:

"We've got to make you a herald."

"What's that?" quickly asked Sir Kay.

"Oh, that's a guy that takes messages and challenges and everything like that from one king to another. He goes with a white flag, his person is supposed to be sacred and no one picks on him," responded King Pellinore.

"We've got the challenge all ready," went on King Arthur, "and we want you to take it to the King of North Wales."

"And, when you get near the place," finished King Pellinore, "put your handkerchief on your spear and then blow a blast on this horn which we've gonna give you. Here King Pellinore gave a much battered red, white, and blue horn to Sir Kay, the very horn that King Arthur himself had carried in the Great Tournament."

"Do I read the challenge out loud?" asked Sir Kay.

King Arthur nodded his head. The challenge was rolled up and Sir Kay stuck it in his belt. Before departing, he made sure of his handkerchief, examined his sword, and picked up his shield and spear. Sir Kay then vaulted into the saddle of his mighty war charger; that is, he pretended he did, whereupon the charger began to cavort and prance, intermingled with sundry snorts and neighs. After listening somewhat impatiently to King Pellinore's command to be sure and not draw his sword while in the presence of the King of North Wales, Sir Kay dashed out of the back gate and his galloping feet thundered down the alley. In such great spirit and good feeling was Sir Kay, that he could not forbear delivering a resounding whack with his sword on whatever ash can happened to lie along his way. He sped across the street, entering the block under the protection of the dread King of North Wales. Sir Kay brought his charger to a walk and drew from his pocket a handkerchief. This he knotted to the end of his broomstick spear and advanced boldly. Halting before the King of North Wales' barn, he blew a 'great blast' that sounded more like a squawk on the battered trumpet. There was a great stir and bustle in the castle; presently the loft door opened and the King of North Wales himself came into view.

"What do ya want?" bellowed the King of North Wales, eyeing the white flag and Sir Kay suspiciously.

"I gotta message from my lord, King Arthur," replied Sir Kay.

The loft door closed with a bang and Sir Kay was escorted through the rear gate and then into the main hall of the castle. The King of North Wales was seated on a rickety throne, made of fruit boxes which creaked with every movement. Around him were most of his knights. Sir Kay leaned his spear against the wall and drew from his belt the challenge from

King Arthur, which he read as follows:

"To My Most Worthy Brother, the King of North Wales, Most Pleased and Drede Ruler of the Next Block:

"Know that we won the tournament last week and that you lay false claim to the title of victor. Nevertheless we're willing to settle it by a combat between one of our guys and one of yours. Your a base and false nave if you don't accept our challenge."

"To this we have affixed our royal seal and signature."

(Signed)

"Arthur King of the Next Block and the Round Table."

"P. S. You'd better take up our challenge."

Hardly had Sir Kay finished reading, when the King of North Wales leaped from his throne and snatched the paper from his hands. The King tore it into bits and threw them on the floor, stamping on them in his rage.

"Tell your lord, thus do we treat his challenge!"

Then Sir Kay waxed wroth, forgetting the bidding of King Pellinore, and, drawing his sword, he made for the King of North Wales. At once all was confusion and uproar. Sir Kay was taken from behind, his sword smashed into his, and his shield struck from his hand. Then they bound his hands behind his back and drove him into the yard. Sir Kay was released, but his hands were still bound, and to hasten his charger, the King of North Wales applied the garden hose. Before Sir Kay could gain the alley, he was soaked; so, with dragging footsteps, peeved and mortified, he returned to King Arthur amid the taunts and jeers of the King of North Wales' knights.

Great was the wrath of King Arthur when he heard the news and saw the condition of his herald. In fact, the Great King, stung by the affront put upon his messenger, vowed that he himself would settle the matter. Whereupon he armed himself cap-a-pie, taking down a garbled and twisted piece of wood with a nicely whittled handle. This was his mace, and he brought it with him only on special occasions. He commanded his knights, likewise, to arm, and together they swept down the alley toward the realm of the Kings of North Wales.

King Arthur bade his knights seat themselves at a little distance from the barn, while he began to prance up and down, calling in a loud voice:

"Come forth, thou base and callit knight, and do battle!" The barn loft opened with a bang and the King of North Wales, beholding King Arthur, closed the door so hard that it threatened to break into pieces. King Arthur continued to shout, and presently the King of North Wales issued from the back gate, armed cap-a-pie. Both knights rushed upon each other, their broomstick spears shivering at the contact. Both threw away the stumps of their spears and drew their good lath swords. King Arthur delivered a mighty blow at the King of North Wales, but the King caught it upon his sword, breaking King Arthur's weapon into several pieces, leaving only the hilt in his hands. At this a great shout went up from the knights of the King of North Wales, who were gazing at the combat over the back fence. The King of North Wales made a lunge at King Arthur, whom he now thought to be without weapons, but King Arthur drew his mace and put aside the blow. Again and again mace smote sword, sword smote mace. At last the sword of the King of North Wales broke in two, but alas, in so doing King Arthur split his mace. Throwing away their now useless weapons and shields, both knights grappled with each other. Over and over they rolled, first one on top, then the other. Long and fiercely they struggled, and then King Arthur's hand came in contact with the tip of a shattered sword. With this he touched the King of North Wales and the combat was over. Dirty but joyous, King Arthur returned home, and on the strength of the victory, invited the entire band to quaff flagons of good stout ginger ale.

Once more we must bring to a close yet another tale of King Arthur, and at some future period other adventures will be told concerning the Great King and the Knights of the Round Table, for many and valiant were the deeds they did.

On Collecting Stamps

If you possess the foundation of a stamp collection, or if you have recently added some desired specimens to your album, you may feel deeply enthusiastic over your hobby for a time, and then gradually lose interest, because it seems that you cannot obtain new specimens and so your collection no longer grows.

There are several ways in which you may go on adding to your treasures without spending too much money, even after you have succeeded in capturing the more common varieties of stamps; for the numbers of stamps are constantly increasing, and by far the greater part of them are thrown away, for the sad reason that not every one is a stamp collector!

Of course, the first and easiest way of getting specimens is to watch the home mail and that of friends with foreign correspondents, who are glad to save their envelopes for you. An envelope, with an unusual stamp, holds much more interest for most collectors than does the same stamp alone. Possibly there is some business man among your acquaintances, who, for the consideration of a few errands run or some such equivalent, would be willing to let you look through his wastebasket regularly. You will not make any great finds in these ways; but, if you are observant, you will be learning much about points that are worth while in stamps, in the way of watermarks, perforations, cancels,

and shades. Although, since the war, the dye situation makes the gathering of shades (of single stamps) rather a hopeless task.

One of the first aids in studying your stamps is an up-to-date standard catalogue; besides this, a weekly or monthly stamp journal will keep you in touch with the new issues, and will help you to choose what lines you wish to follow in collecting. For, nowadays, the various issues are so many and so frequent that no one collector could hope to acquire them all, even though he had almost unlimited time and money at his command. After you

begin to collect in real earnest, it is well to choose some few countries or varieties which especially appeal to you, then to specialize in them. There are no end of lines which you may follow.

If you possibly can, get in touch with other collectors. In the cities there may be clubs or associations where you can find others sharing your interests, and they will be glad to "talk shop" with you. Never have I found a single collector who was not really generous in sharing either information or duplicates with another in earnest about improving his own collection. Postal clerks are frequently keen enthusiasts, and are in an especially good position to get hold of interesting stamps. Banks frequently receive stamps of the higher denominations on first-class mail packages, and often some friendly clerk can be induced to save them for you. The writer obtained a number of postal savings stamped envelopes of several denominations, a few years ago, in this way.

In stamp collecting, as in other things, there is always the chance of really spectacular finds. There was a collector in a near-by village not long ago, who heard of a lady in our shire town who kept in her New England attic several barrels of old letters sent to her father, who had been a Yankee merchant with a mail-order trade in watches, knives, and small articles, back in the years 1860-1880. He had systematically kept his correspondence, envelopes and all, tied in precise packages and stowed away in barrels; and his daughter, too, kept them untouched until the day when this collector came along. Knowing the dusty three barrels of old letters to be of no use to her, she offered them to the man, at her own price of less than \$5. Neither he nor she had any clear notion of what the barrels really contained, but a later interested examination disclosed a rare philatelic treat, as well as a small fortune, for the delighted purchaser. Not only were there canceled stamps of the various United States issues from 1862 down to 1885, including a quantity of the odd, square-shaped stamps of 1863 representing the different modes of mail carrying; but, within some of the quaint old envelopes, with their faded ink and odd knifing, were unused stamps with the original gum still perfect, doubtless put in as return postage and never taken out by the Yankee merchant. The lady gently refused additional payment for the bargain, when its worth was explained to her, and I do not know that the precise value of the find was ever closely estimated; yet it must have been fully \$500, to say nothing of the interest and study which it afforded a number of collectors in the county for some months.

There is no end to stamp collecting. One man whom I know—he is a mail clerk, by the way—was showing me his albums one day. I remarked on the size of the collection. "About 17,000 specimens," he replied. Then he smiled. "But I am only reaching the point where I begin to call myself a collector," he said simply. It is a fascinating hobby.

A Cat of Importance

The whole point of this picture is the cat. She is a cat of importance, the only cat in quite a large family who live on a farm, far out in the country. They have barns and a garage, several large automobiles, two chauffeurs and a gardener, but only this one cat. So she fills an important post. So many people like to say, "Hullo, puss," and to pull her ears or rub her head during the day, and, because she is a grateful, warm-

storm came on from which I found it necessary to take shelter. Not far from the track I saw a kind of opening in the forest, that is, a small place not more than a hundred yards in circumference, with a large tree at its western head. I took shelter under this tree and found it was quite low, so I got in and sat down. Some of the kiwi had evidently been watching me and they came fearfully up to the tree, as I threw out some crumbs of bread to them. Soon quite a number of kiwi came and I was delighted at the little company I had. They seemed to be all of one color and size,



Some milk was poured into her very own bowl by the cook

and so tame that I thought a settler must surely be near at hand; I felt elated at getting quarters for the night.

"The snowstorm continued, but I was warmed and comforted in a most unexpected manner."

"Toward evening I saw a magnificent stag, with seven antlers, looking majestically around. He remained at the entrance of this oasis of the forest, gazing about and sniffing as if undecided as to what he should do. After a time, the stag came in a few yards, followed by quite a number of deer who walked unconcerned round the stag, remaining motionless near the entrance."

"Then, one after the other, they all lay down and several came quite close to the tree where I was. The deer have keen scent, but they also have implicit confidence in their protector, the stag. The night set in and some of the deer that had not yet found a satisfactory place came still nearer the shelter of the tree and then, and not till all the deer were comfortably settled, the stag lay down quite near the entrance of my tree, so close to me that I was able to obtain heat and warmth from contact with his body."

"Are you surprised that so timid and shy a creature as the deer should so utterly ignore the presence of a human being? Well, you have only to hear what other lovers of animals have placed in those whom they seem instinctively to know have no intention of harming them. A great love for our dumb friends is the secret."

"The heat from the stag's body kept me beautifully warm. In the morning the snow continued to fall and the deer arose and began to make their toilet by licking one another first over the face and then the body, but none of them licked His Lordship! He looked on contentedly and then walked away. How magnificent and grand he looked, though unwashed! However, I ought to say he did a little perfunctory washing of his own."

"Then all left and I was once more alone; presently the kiwi returned, but they were evidently disappointed at finding no bread crumbs, for I had eaten what had been left overnight! Near by was a creek or gully, where I found an abundance of watercress, on which I breakfasted, and then I tried to return by the way I had come, as to have attempted to cross the mountains would have been unwise. Halfway down, I saw smoke and made toward it. What a surprise I gave to the people who were camped there! There were two women, a mother and her daughter, the man having gone to Nelson for food."

"New Zealanders, like the Australians, are most hospitable. They made me welcome and, while sitting by the fire, the kiwi once more made their appearance. On inquiring if they were tame and belonged to them, the mother said: 'No, they are not ours, but they come every day to get a feed. They are very tame, but we never interfere with them. They are our only visitors and we are glad to see them.' I asked where they made their nests and laid their eggs, and was shown an old nest quite near at hand. The nests of the kiwi are peculiar. They build them in recesses under rocks,

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where no rain or water can reach them. I was told they are so tame that they would follow anyone on foot, for a piece of bread which they knew they would get. Before leaving Nelson, I had stated where I was going so that when the storm came, inquiries were made; for to attempt to cross the mountains, even in the best of weather, is not easy. So I received a glad welcome on my return. After thoroughly enjoying my little adventure."

Shadowgraph Land

It is on long winter evenings, when the frost tries its best to creep with its glittering tracings all over the window, so that you can't see out, that it's nice to gather round and have something pleasant to do. Of course, you can whittle, or make doll clothes or curl up in a comfortable corner and read, but that grows pretty dull, everybody is sleepy and, the first thing you know, off you go to bed.

But there is the dandiest game to play, thought up by a man of wonderful fame, but of funny name, the kind of a name that you feel sure has had some of the letters left out by mistake; it is Tony Sarg. Isn't it a name that makes you think right away of your nursery rhymes and fairy books?

Well, his game is something like his name; it introduces you to quaint people, who flash in and out, in presto-veto-change-o, now-you-see-me-and-now-you-don't style. It is not a game that you watch some one else play; you play the game and make the game yourself, and you can have it any kind of an adventure you choose. It is called "shadowgraph." Long ago it was played by the children of Java and China, who sat in the glow of a mellow lighted lantern and threw hobgoblin shadows of their own particular kind, on the walls.

But we don't do it that way, nor just the way Tony Sarg has planned, for we don't always have such splendid material at hand. We use a white canvas screen or a sheet, stretched over a frame as tightly and smoothly as can be. This frame can be rigged up, if you like, from an old screen that has been discarded by your mother as quite useless. Rip out the brocade, or leather, or burlap, or paper or whatever it may have been made of and tack your own piece of sheeting or canvas carefully over the frame; then, if you are ingenious, you can take out your tools, put on your capentering cap, and construct a brace so that the single panel of the screen, which is all that you need to use of the screen, will stand up without wobbling. You can tack a sheet over a doorway, but this is not so practical, as it must always be taken down.

If you like to make things, and you'll hardly like this game unless you do, for it involves making almost everything, make yourself a bench, like the old laundry benches that washtubs are placed on. It need not be very long or very high, but you ought to have it smooth, so you can slide back and forth on it quickly without waking up any sleeping splinters. This bench is placed behind the screen, and you sit on it to manipulate the little figures about which I am going to tell you, and which are the most fun of anything.

But, before I come to the figures, I must explain about the lighting. A table is placed behind the screen, about two feet back of the bench, and on this you place an electric light (any ordinary sized electric light standard will do), but you make your own shade by taking a cardboard box and placing it over the bulb of the light, with a small square cut out of the side which faces the screen. It is well to remember that, when you sit on the bench, your head must be below the shafts from this light; otherwise your own shadows would appear on the screen, which would never do. When you turn on the light, a streak will dart out of the space you have cut in the cardboard-box lamp shade and will diffuse itself on your screen. It is in this dancing bright light that the jiggling little figures of your making will caper around at your bidding; this will be their task as long as your arms can hold them there.

And now we have come to the figures. First of all, you will have to choose the characters you would like to have in your shadowgraph play and what it is all going to be about. Are you wanting to play with gypsies or princes or queens or pirates or Indians or Lilliputians, or plain little boys and girls like yourselves? Or perhaps you will want it to be about animals, about Brer Rabbit, or turtles, or tigers, or lambs, or larks, or maybe it is a story about buttercups and roses and trees. You can make it about anything in this whole big world of ours that you may choose. After you have decided the first time, you will want to decide again, and gradually you will gather together a fascinating family of your own and can make up a new story for them to play.

When you have made up your mind who you want to have in your first shadow play, you must proceed to make them. There are different ways to make these lively actors, but a good way is to find an old picture book or magazine that you don't mind cutting up, select your figure, cut it out, and trace its outline on a piece of light cardboard, generally choosing a side view of the figure, because, you know, we will be sure to want to know what kind of a nose he has. But you will say, if he is cardboard, how can he be spry and dash about? and it's this way: You'll have to fix his legs and arms, limber them up, and you do this by cutting them off at the joints and then pasting them back again, with a little piece of cloth or adhesive tape behind the rash, which makes a fine hinge. You make them move about by means of small sticks, pasted on the backs of the figures; if you want to move the right foot of the figure,

you move the stick or wire which you have fastened to the right foot and it will move like an obedient baby. Be careful not to let your own hands' shadows be seen on the screen, or that would give away everything to the audience. When you want his eyes to show, pierce a hole in the cardboard where his eye should be, and it will gleam with as amusing a twinkle as you could wish for your funniest clown. Don't you remember having seen the bright-colored paper figures that came from China, whose arms and legs flew up and out when you pulled a tiny bamboo stick connected somewhere with his mysterious middle?

And such simple tricks for scenery! If you must have trees, break off a branch, bring it in, hold it behind the screen and wave it gently if you think the wind had better be blowing. If you want a cave, make it with a few stones held behind the screen on a board; if a ship, borrow some of your brother's toys, a train, a horse, or a cannon. Castles are a little hard to rig up, but, if you need one, there is no reason in the world why you can't devise one either with cardboard, which makes splendid turrets, or with spoils which cannot be surpassed when round towers are in demand. And never forget that half the fun of this game is in having to make it all up from things that you have in the house. You can even make a twilight scene, when you want your princess to hurry back to the castle before the stars sparkle out, by dropping a thin handkerchief over the square of cardboard box from which your light filters.

If you want to pretend that the characters of this shadow play are speaking, all you have to do is to stand in the room (which is, of course, all dark except for the patch of light coming from the cardboard box light) at the side of the screen and grumble like a giant, growl like a bear, or giggle like a clown. And the loveliest music can be made by putting a piece of paper over a comb (preferably the fine end) and humming on it, or else turning on the Victrola.

There are ever so many things I have told you about in this story that Mr. Tony Sarg never dreamed of. I am sure, for Mr. Sarg has wonderful marionette dolls and real equipment that few little children ever even see, much less have in the house. So I have told you how I used to play this enchanting game of Shadowgraph Land, with the things that every child has round, plus a bit of imagination which every child has by the color of his blood.

And it won't keep you busy and happy only for one night; you will enjoy these funny, friendly folks for months.

Popularizing the Potato

"Field, Forest and Farm. Things Interesting to Young Nature-Lovers. Including Some Matters of Moment to Gardeners and Fruit-Growers," is the lengthy title of a book by Jean-Henri Fabre, translated from the French by Florence Constable Bicknell. The book contains a great deal of worthwhile information, and, in giving the history of the potato, the following is told:

The potato is native to South America; it came to us from the high plains of Colombia, Chile, and Peru. Its first appearance in Europe dates from 1565. A century and a half later the potato flourished in England. Its introduction into general use in France was slower. The first dish of potatoes, then a high-priced rarity, was served at the table of King Louis XIII, in 1616. There were, it seems, many prejudices against the potato; but, finally, through the cleverness of a man by the name of Parmentier, this vegetable was made popular. The author writes: Parmentier communicated his ideas to Louis XVI. "The potato," said he, "is bread already made and requiring neither miller nor baker. Take it just as it comes out of the ground and bake it in hot ashes or cook it in boiling water, and you will have a farinaceous food rivaling wheat. Poor land unfit for other crops will raise it, and it will henceforth relieve us of all fear of those terrible dearths that France has so often suffered in the past."

Louis XVI listened to this proposal with eager attention, but the difficulty was to make others listen also. In order to interest the world of fashion in the culture of the disdained tuber, the King appeared at a public festival one day with a large bouquet of potato blossoms in his hand. Curiosity was aroused at the sight of these white flowers, tinged with violet and set off by the dark green of the leaves. They were talked of at court and in town; florists made imitations of them for their artificial bouquets; in ornamental gardens, they were used for the borders; and, as the surest way to royal favor, the nobles sent potatoes to their tenant farmers, with orders to plant and cultivate them.

So much for the field. But, when it came to trying to get the peasants to adopt this as food, it was not so easy. Many plans failed and then Parmentier thought of a clever idea. "To see whether the charm of forbidden fruit would not accomplish what he had failed to effect by his writings, his advice, his personal example, and his generous offers," so he had a large field planted with potatoes and, when the crop was ripe, a fence was built around it, guards placed over it, and the story was heralded abroad that no one was to molest the field. Of course, this attracted much comment and wonder, and then, according to Parmentier's plan, he had the guards removed at night, leaving the "valuable field" unprotected. The first night, in the darkness, some villagers climbed the fence, pulled up a dozen or so tubers and scampered away. When they were not pursued, they grew bolder, others came upon hearing that at night the field was not watched, and so, in a short time, there was not a potato left in the ground, and the country folk had learned the inestimable value of the food.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Q.R.

Poses for His Portrait

We were relaxing in the Sun Parlor in the early afternoon of a lovely winter day. Perhaps we had earned the indulgence. Through the long morning the Painter had been working hard in his big, bare studio a quarter of a mile from the house; his wife had been strenuously-domeestically, so had his Niece; his Nephew had been idly correcting a disharmony in the automobile, and I had been coaxing the recalcitrant pen.

We sat and looked at nature. It was an ideal place. The glass octagonal Sun Parlor outran the house to a broad spur of the hill, and all around and beneath stretched and rambling garden, village, ridge, woods, and river. The water was frozen; tiny figures swept by swiftly, skating. The sun flushed the red roofs and set the panes afire; the snow in shadows was blue; whichever way we looked through the circle of windows our eyes met the serene abundance of nature, clear, frosty, kindly. For an hour and more we talked of the view, drawing each other's attention to particular aspects, subtleties of light, vagaries of color, and the Nephew, who is something of a poet, peering into memory, repeated:

Jale, yellow river and a lemon sky,
A heron calling;
Restless, dim woodlands where cold shadows lie,
And wan leaves falling.

It was the moment for poetry, and I asked if anyone knew the author of "Whatever thou lovest most, / Then that become thou must; / God, if thou lovest God, / Dust if thou lovest dust."

No answer was given, because the Painter suddenly claimed our attention. For some minutes he had been fingering his moustache, and his face had flushed deeper as he stared through the facing window; he moved his head quickly. Such signs I knew. The desire to paint was functioning within him. He sprang to his feet with the words, "I'm going to make a sketch. Hurry, or the light will go."

Our hour of indulgence was over, banished. There was commotion. I realized that when the Master wants to work, everything gives way to his desire. His wife put down her needlework, disappeared, and came back with an easel. Turning to his Nephew, the Painter said, "Just run down to the studio and bring back the two small canvases leaning against the north wall." To his Niece he said, "See if there is another bottle of turpentine on the shelf in the library. Stay, I'll go with you and get the palette. Did those new colors come?"

I left my seat in the window, and took a chair behind the easel. "Am I in the way?" I asked, when he had returned with the palette. "Not in the least. But I must be quick. The effects go long."

He began to paint—feverishly, fiercely. I watched him with curiosity and with admiration. He was so quick; he sketched in the few with such decision—a section of the room, the arching windows, and the bright, cold panorama beyond. Suddenly he said, as if talking in a dream, "There was somebody sitting against the light. I want that black spot." My modest voice answered.

"Yes, I was there. Shall I go back?" "Please." "I obeyed, taking an easy sideways pose."

Presently he said, "Take hold of a book and pull your cuff down. I want a high light."

I took the nearest book, the Corcoran Gallery catalogue of the Seventh Exhibition of Contemporary American Artists.

"Can I read it?" "Oh, yes, do anything you like" (this rather irritably). Then, with more composure, "You've got a very paintable head."

I purred. Silence for 10 minutes, during which I read the names of the painters who have won the Corcoran Gold Medal, and wondered if they would have been my choice. Perhaps not. But who am I, to question the decisions of a Jury? Yet I suppose a Jury, like a Weather Prophet, is fallible.

Here are the Gold Medalists with the titles of the pictures:

1907, "May Night," By Willard L. Metcalf.
1908, "The Island," By Edward W. Hedford.
1910, "Interior," By Edmund C. Tarbell.
1912, "The New York Window," By Childs Hassam.

1914, "Portrait of Miss de L." By J. Aden Wier.
1916, "Castallos," By Arthur B. Davies.
1918, "The Open Window," By Frank W. Benson.

Scribbled on the bottom of the page was a quotation from Renoir, "On ne se dit pas, 'Je serai peintre,' devant un beau site, mais devant un tableau."

I was meditating on this when the Painter cried, "That book's too dumpy. Take a larger one. Here!"

He threw me a folio pamphlet, which I caught deftly. "Don't fiddle with it," he cried. "Hold it naturally as if you were reading."

Trying to hold it naturally I read the title—"Frauds in Historical Portraiture, or Spurious Portraits of Historical Personages," by Charles Henry Hart. That suggested good reading, and for the next hour I dipped into page after page, only to receive from the Painter, when I had found something especially interesting, a quick request to sit up, or to lean the book farther away. But I learnt, indeed, what I already knew, that many old portraits are portraits of somebody else, and those that are really historical portraits are often so unlike that the mothers of the sitters would not have recognized them. The Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans were content with conventional effigies; the Italians of the Great Age were more concerned with producing works of art than likenesses. Velasquez achieved works of art because he painted the Royal

House of Spain so often that "getting a likeness" did not trouble him; he could allow his art free play. Romney knew Lady Hamilton so well that he was never handicapped by the necessity of copying her features, and, as for Sir Joshua Reynolds, who can say that his great Portraits of Parade were like the ladies who posed to him in glades or in arched marble colonnades. When Reynolds and Gainsborough painted the same Personage it is curious how unlike they could be. Some of the best modern portraits are nameless, that is, the painter set himself to produce a work of art, ignoring the bother of the likeness. The reason why so many modern portraits are dull and monotonous is because the painter has been paid for a likeness, not for a work of art. He knows that when the portrait is sent home the family will ask, "Is it like Papa or Mamma?" not, "Is it beautiful?" or "Is it a work of art?" Then I said to myself, "What is he making of ME?" Furtively I glanced at the Painter.

He was engrossed, working with fervor, oblivious of his surroundings, and of his cramped and obedient sitters. I released my eyes from him, turned to another page of the catalogue, and read that the earliest authentic life portrait that we know is the famous portrait of Dante, in the Bargello of Florence, painted by Giotto, which probably owes its preservation to having been covered until 1840 with layer upon layer of whitewash. Turning to another page of the pamphlet I learned that when Sir Francis Galton sat for his portrait he beguiled the time by counting the number of strokes of the artist's brush. They numbered 20,000, and Sir Francis Galton, being Sir Francis Galton, when the work was finished, did not ask if the product was a likeness, or beautiful, or a work of art. The question he asked, thinking of those 20,000 brush strokes, was—

"Have painters mastered the art of getting the maximum result from their labor?" I was about to seek for other titbits in the pamphlet when the Painter cried, "We'll stop. Light's gone."

I arose, and walked to the easel. It was a vivid sketch, bold and bright in color, and finely constructed. Of course, what interested me was the figure reading the pamphlet. It was quite handsome, but it would have been useless for a passport.

"Are you pleased with your model?" I asked.

"You make a good black spot," he answered, wiping his brushes.—Q.R.

THE APPROACH TO MODERN ART

Ingres and Delacroix as Moderns

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We were discussing an artist of the new school, a complex and bewildering person who defies classification, at least as far as people have gone in naming the groups that make up Modern Art. It was at the museum, a place that naturally suggests finding relations among pictures, so I said:

"It has seemed to me for years that his work fits in perfectly with the classics. It looks different from anything we have seen before, but I believe that will pass in time and that we shall find the counterpart of each one of his qualities somewhere among the old masters."

"I won't deny it," answered my friend, "but nobody could have foreseen his result by studying the various past works in which we see resemblances to his painting."

I still believe I was right, but my friend was more in the right than I. And when that future time comes, which will permit separation of the qualities of the work we were discussing, it will be too late to produce any more like it. What we never sufficiently realize is that works of art resist vivisection. We are forever trying to study them as if they were machinery—things composed of so many definite parts, which once understood may be used again. If we put such an idea into words, we see immediately that it is false. But as it has a trick of slipping back to its place in our minds, let us cast it out by recalling the fundamentals, and state once more that art is something alive—as uncreatable by the assembling of its parts as other living things, trees or men, for example. Banalities and platitudes, do you say? I agree. But what is one to do but repeat the old ideas if people continue to forget them? The nineteenth century reeks with art-criticism, art-journalism, theorizing, philosophizing, tabulation, and formulation. And the learned people who spend their lives over these matters are always dissecting, always exhibiting the parts that are to make up the whole, and always forgetting that when the work existed as a whole, its most essential quality was the one their probing never manages to locate.

"But there are standards to judge by," some one remarks at this point, "your living thing must have ancestors, and must be discernibly like them; there is such a thing as tradition." Léon Wrier gave the best answer. He said that when he said that a man is not in the tradition when he puts on his grandfather's hat, but when he has a child.

The trouble is that we can easily recognize the old hat and remember how it well suited its wearer; the child is such a willful and irreverent creature, so hard to understand. It does not seem to have any ambition to resemble its elders. Consider the Cubists—do they look anything like those beautiful draftsmen and colorists who, 30 or 40 years ago, brought forth the school called Impressionism? Or if you don't like the Impressionists, how easy it is to show their differences from the great men who preceded them. And so one can traverse the whole of the past century and find that each new art has departed from the rules held sacred



"The Boat Builders," a wood block by Tod Lindenmuth

before its time, has apparently contradicted them even.

Of course, as we look back, the perspective of time accomplishes its usual work and seems to obliterate the differences among the men who are most distant from us. It is therefore worth while to go back to contemporary documents in order to see how the artists of the last century impressed people of their time. Today Ingres and Delacroix are so unquestioned in their position as masters that it is particularly informing to get a glimpse of them during the long period when they were on trial, and to convince ourselves that they have not gained acceptance by gently emerging from obscurity, but by overcoming vehement opposition.

In 1806, when Ingres, already a master, exhibited his portrait of Madame Rivière, "The Woman with the Shawl," that now ranks among the great works of the Louvre, the critics could not sufficiently assert that it was "Gothic" painting, the term still being used in the sense in which we now use the word "Vandal." One writer, in discussing the Salon of the year in a most serious review, stated that "If M. Ingres has only wanted to get himself talked about, no matter how, one need not be astonished at the bizarre manner he has adopted, and we may say without fear of error that his success has outstripped his hopes." Almost 30 years later, another great portrait, that of Madame Leblanc, now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, was commented on in the following terms by A. D. Vernet, a critic well known at that time.

"I cannot believe that this monster, without any top to her head, with her globular eyes and her sausage fingers, is not the deformation of a doll seen in too close perspective and reflected onto the canvas by several curved mirrors applied to each detail without relation to its neighbor."

These criticisms, chosen among hundreds which they fairly represent and which, in turn, give the point of view of the great public of the time, prove that the world does not see a given work in the same way at different periods. The casual observer at the Louvre may think Ingres' pictures "old-fashioned"; some young student unaware of the artist's exalted position today may boldly pronounce them "overfurnished," but Ingres' vision has so surely imposed itself on the after-world that one never hears even the most ignorant spectator talk of deformations. And the accusation of trying to attract notice at whatever cost is reserved for present-day innovators.

The same tone, or even a stupider one, prevails among the opinions on Delacroix dating from the great painter's lifetime. Paul Signac records in his book that Delacroix was treated as a madman, a savage and a charlatan, and just as the powerful color of his figures brought him unpleasant titles, so his broken brushwork gave rise to over-funny allusions to such things as "confetti." When his first masterpiece, the "Dante and Vergil" of the Salon of 1822 appeared, the critic of the aptly named "Monteur Universel" said of this landmark of painting: "It is a picture that is not a picture—it is simply a jumble of colors."

For 40 years no attack was spared by the painters and critics who thought that the flood of new ideas could be turned back by vituperation. When important patrons and public recogni-

tion came to Delacroix, the "Journal des Artistes" wrote: "We do not say this man is a charlatan; but we say this man is the equivalent of a charlatan!" and followed with remarks about those who intrigue "in favor of people who owe their reputation not to talent, to science or knowledge, but to coteries, cliques and audacity!" In the last year of the artist's work, when his antagonists could no longer deny his triumph, Alfred Nettement gave voice to their hope that the future would only wonder how such "formless illuminations" could have found place on the ceilings of their palaces and museums.

When Delacroix was safe from their spite, the people who must needs cry decadence at the sight of new growth, turned more especially against the Barbizon men. The tirades brought forth by those charming landscapists and later by Courbet, Manet, and the Impressionists must be too well known to make extensive quotation profitable. Still as Corot is so widely admired today, one of the famous judgments on him may find room here, as summing up the opinion of the earlier nineteenth century. "There are two kinds of nature," said the wit of 1850, "one such as we all see, the other that only M. Camille Corot sees."

It might be possible to construe this as a compliment, but it was not intended as one.

As an indication of the way in which the hot discussions of our time are merely the echo of those of the past generations, it may be of interest to recall that during one of Courbet's exhibitions, a notice was posted in a prominent place requesting the members to avoid disagreeable situations by abstaining from all conversation on the artist's work.

There was one painter, at least, who had the involuntary knack of stirring up bitter discussion than Courbet, and that was Edouard Manet. As we look at his splendid pictures today, we wonder how the United States could have been the only country during the artist's career to hang one of his works in a public gallery, the Metropolitan Museum in New York. But if we are ever tempted to boast of European cousins about our early recognition of the great painter, we must remember that until quite recently the catalogue of that museum opened its description of him with these words, "An eccentric realist of disputed merit."

Today, if we note how the tradition of the great Spanish painters is carried on in this work, or turning from the "Girl With a Parrot" to a portrait by Ingres, we see how profoundly Manet understood the great draftsman, we can only explain the hatred he aroused by that trick of the perspective of time which brings together the men once accounted the most diverse.

As the latter-day critics have found an alarming increase in the number of artists whose viewpoint does not accord with their own, they have been cord with their own, they have been less willing to let the matter go with little scornful gibes, as in the time of Corot. They exceed the virulence of any of their predecessors by the ugliest accusations of venality on the one hand and degeneracy on the other. The law of compensation works well, however, for the original artists of today, as the modern public is more in sympathy with them than the laymen of the last century were with the pioneers of the earlier day.

A WOOD BLOCK SHOW IN BOSTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts. Thanks again to Mr. Pepper—the enterprising gentleman of the Boston Art Club, who has taken upon himself the commendable task of rescuing the maiden of Boston art from the dragon of self-satisfaction by showing the works of other than local artists—there has been opened in the club gallery what is probably the finest wood block show yet given in the United States. Wood block cutting has only recently been in vogue among American artists and as there exists no wood block society the task of assembling a representative show was not an easy one. It is a welcome surprise then to find here the work of some 50 different artists, including a number of Great Britain.

There is nothing so stimulating to the average man as a wood block show. This is chiefly due to the simplicity of the designs. Every one feels as if he would like to go directly home and make a few himself. After all, a man enjoys best what he thinks he could do himself, were the opportunity provided. Then, too, it is paradoxically true that the very simplicity of the process encourages a wide range of experiment. Freed from the technical complexities the worker goes directly for his effect—and either gets it or misses it completely. There's the rub, of course. For the simpler a process the greater must be the artist. And nothing shows up so clearly the aims and limitations as the wood block.

Quite naturally, the prints divide themselves into two groups—the black-and-white and the colored. The best in the first are by Tod Lindenmuth, who knows how to obtain dramatic effects so well handled that one forgets the medium, as in his "Boat Builders." But close to him comes Mildred McMillen with her vistas of angular roof gables; the more graceful Mr. and Mrs. Murphy of the Brangwyn school; and J. J. Lankes, who follows somewhat the wood-engraving tradition of parallel line rendering.

In the color prints there is an exquisite example of the much-in-little possibilities of the medium in the mountain side of F. Morley Fletcher, a Scottish artist—a stretch of sunlit cornfields and a rise of purple mountainside that is given its distance by two flying birds flecked in against it. It has the rich and intrinsic value of a large painting. The other prints pass through a wide range, from the deft economies of W. A. Dwiggins to the imaginative and highly colored work by Gustave Baumann that attracts by its remarkable technical mastery of means to a complex end.

Yet all this work seems immensely amateurish beside the two scenes by Brangwyn cut and printed for him by a Japanese artist. Coming to them along the line of exhibits, one is almost misled into thinking he has stumbled upon two large water colors. But upon closer examination the clean and simple color characterizing both prints, to say nothing of the flat richness of the doubled and trebled deep tones, are no way imitative of water color so much as they are an expression of a skill and delicacy in the application and transfixing of the printing color on the receptive surface beyond anything else in the show. Yet

Mr. Brangwyn and his assistant have both remained strictly within the limits both of process and material.

Putting aside the self-confessed cubisms and fantasies (note specially Zorach's "The Ship"), ineptitude of thought and an either involuntary or affected crudity of craftsmanship are not justified by the elemental simplicity of the medium—as many exhibitors seem to think. An idea to start with and a reasonable competence in its pleasing expression, however simple the mode, are as imperative in the wood block print as in any other form of art expression. Many of these people are merely cutting wood blocks, and they let you know it.

The best men here as elsewhere are so far master of their craft that they do not insist on it to you. The others in their degree take refuge in technique and are blatant about it. Which is why, at the end, one comes back to the Brangwyn prints as being the biggest thing there in point of expressed idea, plus sentiment, and least conscious of technique either in cutting or printing.

DIVERGENT ONE-MAN SHOWS IN NEW YORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Academies, styles, and schools we have always with us. The unexpected individual talent or special message is the enlivening event. The many artificial classifications and labels under which groups of artists are corralled are not of their own making; therefore, when a landscape or portrait painter, a war-record illustrator, or the picture-historian of a locality holds forth independently or "regardless," we find a certain zest in turning aside from the beaten paths to note what he or she has to say in his or her particular manner. And it is by divergence from rather than deference to the generally accepted manners that unconsciously we rank the emerging talent in relation to art's movement upward or onward.

Edward Adam Kramer's elusive painted lyrics of the glimmering woodland, at Anderson's; Thalia Millett's wreck-strewn though far from cheerless scenic souvenirs of the late western battle front in France, at Durand-Ruel's; Royston Nave's sweeping martial stride (he is a Texan and a soldier) in figure and portrait painting, at the Milch galleries; Maurice Braun's San Diego and Sierra Nevada landscapes, carefully contemplated "neath the light of Californian skies, at Babcock's; and finally, the strong soaring American trio of George Bellows, Albert Sterner, and Kenneth Hayes Miller, at Knoedler's—these are among the outstanding individual and special exhibitions of the moment in New York.

The rapidly maturing art of Thalia Millett has some special points of attraction. It seems but yesterday that the naive charm of this artist was beginning to make itself felt in the amateurish environment of the MacDowell Club. Now she is at Durand-Ruel's, about the only American, except Mary Cassatt, who lately has been vouchsafed a showing in this rallying-place of the great modern Frenchmen. If Mrs. Millett seems unexpectedly at home here, it is not merely because of her subjects—Rheims, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Soissons, Chemin des Dames, Yser Canal, and the forts of Namur by the silvery gliding Meuse—but rather because in the gentle melancholy inspired by these scenes she has fallen unconsciously into a mood recalling certain phases—that is, the occasional austere and gray-sky feeling—of Monet and of Cézanne.

Royston Nave, a new exhibitor in New York, but a mural and portrait painter who has won substantial recognition in his native Texas, is a curious combination of natural initiative, diversified training, crude and summary though oftentimes plausible technique. In the more showy figure pieces and life-size portraits, it is impossible to forget that Nave has studied with Walt Kuhn, Lawton Parker, Irving Wiles, and Robert Henri. In his presentation of a fellow artist, Sidney E. Dickinson, however, there are some passages of brush work and tone manipulation so startlingly fine as to justify large expectations which otherwise might seem unfounded.

Coming to Messrs. Bellows, Sterner, and Hayes Miller, we leave promises and speculation behind, and confront positive achievement. Here is one of the most distinctive all-American exhibitions of the season, and at the same time an assemblage of stirring beauty. Bellows and Sterner in conjunction with Pennell have established their leadership of our newly flourishing guild of painter-gravers. Miller is about the only accredited pupil of Albert Pinkham Ryder who in any appreciable degree reflects the imaginative spell of that master in color and composition. With nothing in common except an absolute independence of foreign tradition, these three poets of the paint brush have unostentatiously put up a show (lasting only to January 17) which no impartial art lover nor anyone who would appraise contemporary work by just comparisons, can afford to miss.

The group of canvases by Bellows, consisting mostly of land, sea, and weather evocations done at Newport last summer, is perhaps the most striking. Descriptions are of dubious import, except for purposes of identification; but it may be noted that "Summer and Children" is rich, restful, and verdure-ripe; that all the landscapes have abstract animals, and that in the shore pictures are singularly dramatic arrangements of fog curtains, blue skies, red suns, and golden afterglows, like idylls of Tennyson or Vergil.

GUSTAVO DE MAEZTU
By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The first exhibition in this country of the Basque paintings of Gustavo de Maeztu is now held at the Grafton Galleries. Though a young man he has produced a vast amount of work, which, since 1914, when he held his first exhibition in Barcelona, has been exhibited in many Spanish towns. Spain is the only country in Europe which has not been influenced by the French school of painting. It has always held to its own national expression, taking nothing foreign to itself either in outlook or means of expression. In Spanish painting no renaissance has taken place as in France during the amazingly brilliant 70 years from the end of the eighteenth century, containing such names as Ingres, Delacroix, Courbet, Corot, Degas, Cézanne, and Renoir.

So the archaic form of the work of de Maeztu is a true expression of his nationality. His work bears the same relation to its national spirit as that of Maestrovic to that of Serbia. And his archaism has acquired something from the modern outlook, and that is an enforcement of the rounded form. Indeed this enforcement is carried so far that it is no way obeys laws of light and shade. And yet this in itself is perhaps also an archaic trait, for the primitives usually lighted each object in a picture from its own center, quite ignoring the direct natural light from the sun.

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Winter in the Pampas

The great plain, or pampas, on the east of the Cordillera, is about nine hundred miles in breadth, and the part which I have visited, though all under the same latitude, is divided into regions of different climate and produce. On leaving Buenos Aires, the first of these regions is covered for one hundred and eighty miles with clover and thistles; the second, which extends four hundred and fifty miles, produces long grass; and the third region, which reaches the base of the Cordillera, is a grove of low trees and shrubs. The second and third of these regions have nearly the same appearance throughout the year, for the trees and shrubs are evergreens, and the immense plain of grass only changes in color from green to brown; but the first region varies with the four seasons of the year in a most extraordinary manner.

In winter the leaves of the thistles are large and luxuriant and the whole surface of the country has the rough appearance of a turnip field. The clover in this season is extremely rich and strong, and the sight of the wild cattle grazing in full liberty on such a pasture is very beautiful. In spring the clover has vanished, the leaves of the thistles have extended along the ground, and the country still looks like a rough crop of turnips. In less than a month the change is most extraordinary; the whole region becomes a luxuriant wood of enormous thistles, which have suddenly shot up to a height of ten or eleven feet, and are in full bloom. The road or path is hemmed in on both sides; the view is completely obstructed; not an animal is to be seen; and the stems of the thistles are so close to each other, and so strong, that, independent of the prickles with which they are armed, they form an impenetrable barrier. The sudden growth of these plants is astonishing; and though it would be an unusual misfortune in military history, yet it is possible that an invading army unacquainted with this country might be imprisoned by these thistles before it had time to escape from them.

The summer is not over before the scene undergoes another rapid change; the thistles suddenly lose their sap and verdure, their heads droop, the leaves shrink and fade, the stems become thick and dry, and they remain rattling with the breeze one against another, until the pampas or hurricane levels them with the ground, where, they, rapidly disappear—the clover rushes up, and the scene is verdant again.—Francis Bond Head.

True Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS realize that Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever lived. They realize that he possessed a clearer understanding of God and His perfect creation than any other person whom the world has ever known, and they accept him as the highest authority on all questions relating to spiritual, or real being. Accepting him as their authority, they accept also his statement, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," and know that in order to be worthy of the name of a Christian, they must, in some measure at least, repeat the works which he did. And, to repeat these works, they agree that it is vitally necessary that they should learn to pray as he prayed.

To one who has accepted, through the teachings of scholastic theology, a creed, a conventional, or formal prayer, and who has been forced in the hour of distress to resort to the prayer of supplication, to this one, sooner or later, it must become apparent that any repetition of a combination of words, however beautifully formulated, or any expression of blind faith, superstition or emotionalism, however earnestly voiced, is far from expressing the power that will repeat the works of Jesus.

Turning to Christ Jesus' own words, the careful student will find that instead of indorsing or recommending the conventional prayer, Jesus in his words specifically denounced it: "But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." On page 1 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Thoughts unspoken are not unknown to the divine Mind. Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." And we should never cease from turning with our whole heart to God in prayer, knowing that a sincere desire for good can never be lost, nor go unrewarded. The sincerity of our desire, however, is attested, not by human forms, emotionalism, or "much speaking," but through obedience, obedience expressed through the sincere effort to bring every thought and action into conformity with the law of God, as taught, lived and demonstrated by Christ Jesus.

Again, while the student will find the Gospels abounding with records of miracles and wonderful healings by the Master, yet he can hardly conclude that Jesus healed the sick, fed the multitudes, or walked on the water, through the exercise merely of a form of supplication, nor will he find throughout the Gospels anything to indicate that Jesus expected his followers to heal by any such method. The student will find, however, that Jesus did say, in language unmistakable: "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Let us now admit for a moment, that one taking Jesus at his word, and continuing in the way that he taught, should by a knowledge of the truth thus attained, find himself free from everything that is miserable and disagreeable, what then would be the occasion for the conventional prayer, or what then should one desire to plead for? That such a knowledge exists and is available here and now to every one, Jesus proved step by step for all mankind. The question may here arise, But how am I to know this truth and be free from my torment? In the wonderful chapter on "Prayer," the first chapter in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, tells us exactly how we must proceed to know this truth and experience its healing power. On page 10 of this volume she writes, "Prayer means that we desire to walk and will walk in the light so far as we receive it, even though with bleeding footsteps, and that waiting patiently on the Lord, we will leave our real desires to be rewarded by Him"; and on page 15, we read, "In order to pray aright, we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses."

Here, then, is light for one step leading to the understanding of true prayer. And here also, we have a test of our sincerity, for the demand to silence the material senses is an exacting one, and means just what it says. The human mind, however, resists this demand, and will accept almost any excuse to avoid the mental discipline so necessary to understand Truth. Why, it asks, should I give up the evidence of my senses? Christian Science shows that the so-called human mind deduces its conclusions wholly from the evidence drawn from the five physical senses, and these senses being utterly unreliable, any conclusions drawn from such testimony must forever remain entirely separate from reality, or Truth. Christian Science, then, shows plainly that the demand to silence the material senses, exists because the testimony of these senses is never true, and because this testimony accepted as true leads to all the suffering known on earth. What is it that declares man to be sick, miserable, or sinful, that man is limited, confused, or afraid? What is it that declares man lacks the desire, the understanding, and the ability to speak the truth, to write the truth, or to do that which is right to do, in all circumstances? What is it, but material sense testimony? What then is the remedy but

to silence this false testimony with the spiritual facts of being?

Christian Science, repudiating all material sense testimony, accepts absolutely, the allness of Mind, and its idea, as the only reality of being. The Christian Scientist understands that reasoning from this basis constitutes true prayer, and is the only real obedience to the command to "pray without ceasing." He realizes, therefore, that to be a Christian in the true sense of the word, and to pray, as Christ Jesus prayed, "with signs following," means something far more than form or creed, something far more than the mere repetition of words. The Discoverer of Christian Science has told us that the prayer which reforms the sinner, and heals the sick, is strict adherence to the teachings of Jesus, a consistent progressive process of right thinking, or correct reasoning, from the basis on which Jesus reasoned when he said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." Reasoning from this basis, the allness of Mind, and the nothingness of matter, a basis wholly apart from material sense testimony, honest students of Christian Science are today, in an ever increasing measure, repeating the works of Jesus.

Beyond My Window

Beyond my window in the night
Is but a drab inglorious street,
Yet there the frost and clean starlight
As over Warwick woods are sweet.

The crocus works among the mold
As eagerly as those that crown
The Warwick spring in flame and gold.

And when the tramway down the hill
Across the cobbles moans and rings,
There is about my window-sill
The tumult of a thousand wings.

—John Drinkwater.

Milton, Pamphleteer

"A considerable number of tracts which constitute the bulk of Milton's prose works have been referred to in the preceding chapter," says G. C. Williamson in his sketch of the poet's life and works. "There are but few of his productions in this form which will be attractive to the ordinary English reader. Their interest is now mainly due to the fact that he wrote them, and that they throw light upon the stirring movements of his tumultuous times. They are, as a whole, strongly aggressive, written in an intensely partisan spirit, and many of them are crowded with personal abuse. They generally set at naught, as has been wisely said, 'every dictate of good taste and controversial fairness,' but the extraordinary feature of them is the ability of the author to turn suddenly from an acrimonious and surly attack upon an opponent, in which petulant language appears in every paragraph, to some magnificent utterance full of devotional spirit, and almost sublime in its imagery. This quality no other writer of the time possessed. Milton was like every other pamphleteer, when he appeared as the infuriated champion of angry vituperation; but he stood alone in the passages of lucid eloquence to which he would occasionally rise, and which were, as a rule, inspired by some thought which appealed to his spiritual nature, and sent him off in a torrent of impassioned language. A prose ode in favor of prayer, which appears at the close of his tract on 'Church Discipline,' 1641, is a striking instance of this versatility of the author. It is really a sublime appeal to God to defend the right, and is like the utterance of an Old Testament prophet, while the contrast between this portion of the pamphlet and the indignant contempt and abusive epithets which precede it, is marked and startling."

"The only one of the tracts having little of the pamphleteer about it, and written with calm dignity, is, the 'Areopagitica,' 1644, a piece of careful reasoning in favor of the liberty of the press, in which the cause of freedom of thought and freedom of utterance is stated in thoughtful, delicate language, and in simple style marked by occasional touches of humor. Milton's idea was that the press should be quite free, but the author of each work held responsible for any evils he may promulgate. He pointed out that if nothing was issued but what civil authority had previously approved, power would always be the standard of truth, but he declined to accept the popular notion that there can be no settling of any ever dreamer of innovations, may promulgate his projects, nor peace if every murderer at government may diffuse discontent, and no religion if every skeptic may teach folly; believing emphatically in the triumph of right, and allowing the publication of all opinions free and unrestrained."

Louis Agassiz in the Sargassum Fields

(To Professor Pierce)

St. Thomas, December 15, 1871.

As soon as we reached the Gulf Stream we began work. Indeed, Pourtales had organized a party to study the temperatures as soon as we passed Gay Head. My own attention was entirely turned to the gulfweed and its inhabitants, of which we made extensive collections. Our observations on the floating weed itself favor the view of those who believe it to be torn from rocks, on which Sargassum naturally grows. I made a simple experiment which seems to me conclusive. A branch of the seaweed which is deprived of its "floats" sinks at once to the bottom of the water, and these floats are not likely to be the first part developed from the spores. Moreover, after examining large quantities of the weed, I have not seen a single



"The Plate Printer," from the etching by Dwight C. Sturges

On the Printing of Etchings

The two kinds of printing are quite different from each other, and a plate may be etched for the one or for the other," says Philip Gilbert Hamerton in "Etching and Engraving." "We will distinguish them here as mechanical and artistic printings. Remember the visiting card as the example of the first. I cannot so easily name an example of the second, because I cannot be sure that all artistic proofs of the same plate are equal in quality to those which are accessible to me. However, I will try to fix upon an example of the second, and it shall be the 'Laughing Portrait' of Rembrandt by Flaming, which was printed with extraordinary care and skill by Salmon for the 'Portfolio.' It appeared in the number for January, 1872. The printing of that plate was so highly artificial that the workman could only take a few proofs per day."

"Artificial or artistic printing has often been much disliked by artists, because when badly done it is intolerable. Mr. Ruskin condemns it altogether. Mr. Haden condemned it at one time, but has probably changed his opinion since, for the 'Agamemnon' is printed very artificially. I, too, have had my time of rebellion against it, caused by ignorant and tasteless work which pretended to be artistic, and only succeeded in obscuring the intention of the etcher. The plain truth is, that when done with ability, skill, and taste, artistic printing is a wonderful help to certain etchings, and that some eminent modern etchers work intentionally in view of it. The 'Laughing Rembrandt,' for example, was etched on purpose to be printed artificially, so that the only proofs which express Flaming's intentions are artistic proofs. On the other hand, etchings may be done expressly to be printed, like visiting cards; for example, those of Mr. Ernest George, and those of mine in the first edition of my 'Etcher's Handbook,' were etched to be so printed. In such cases the brilliance of the white paper between the lines is counted upon as part of the effect, and must not be obscured by the printer, whose business is simply to make every line clear and black."

On the Road to Abydos

"Two or three days later, we came within reach of Abydos," wrote Amelia B. Edwards in 1877 in "A Thousand Miles Up the Nile." "Our proper course would have been to push on to Bellianeh, which is one of the recognized starting-points for Abydos. But an unlucky sandbank barred the way; so we moored instead at Samata, a village about two miles nearer to the southward. Here our dragoman requisitioned the inhabitants for donkeys. As it happened, the harvest had begun in the neighborhood and all the beasts of burden were at work, so that it was near midday before we succeeded in getting together the three or four wretched little brutes with which we finally started. Not one of these steeds had ever before carried a rider. We had a frightful time with them. My donkey bolted about every five minutes. L's snarled like a camel and showed its teeth like a dog. The idle

Man's, bent on flattening its rider, lay down and rolled at short intervals. In this exciting fashion, we somehow or another accomplished the seven miles that separate Samata from Abydos.

"Skirting some palm groves and crossing the dry bed of a canal, we came out upon a vast plain, level as a lake, islanded here and there with villages, and presenting one undulating surface of bearded corn. This plain—the plain of ancient Thinis—runs parallel with the Nile, like the plain of Thebes, and is bounded to the westward by a range of flat-topped mountains. The distance between the river and the mountains, however, is here much greater than at Thebes, being full six miles; while to north and south the view ends only with the horizon."

"Our way lies at first by a bridge track through the thick of the barley; then falls into the Bellianeh road—a raised causeway embanked some twenty feet above the plain. Along this road, the country folk are coming and going. In the cleared spaces where the maize has been cut, little encampments of straw huts have sprung up. Yonder, steering their way by unseen paths, go strings of camels; their gawky necks and humped backs undulating above the surface of the corn, like galleys with fantastic prows upon a sea of rippling green. The pigeons fly in great clouds from village to village. The larks are singing and circling madly in the clear depths overhead. The bee-eaters flash like live emeralds across our path. The hoopoes strut by the wayside. At rather more than halfway across the plain, we come into the midst of the harvest. Here the brown reapers, barelegged and naked to the waist, are at work with their sickles. . . . The women and children follow, gleaning, at the heels of those who bind the sheaves. The Sheikh in his black robe and scarlet slippers rides to and fro upon his ass, like Boaz among his people. As the sheaves are bound up, the camels carry them homeward. A camel-load is fourteen sheaves; seven to each side of the hump. A little farther, and the oxen, yoked two and two, are plowing up the stubble. In a day or two, the land will be sown with millet, indigo, or cotton, to be gathered in once more before the coming of the inundation."

"Meanwhile, as the plain lengthens behind us and the distance grows less between ourselves and the mountains, we see a line of huge irregular mounds reaching for apparently a couple of miles or more along the foot of the cliffs. From afar off, the mounds look as if crowned by majestic ruins; but as we draw nearer, these outlines resolve themselves into the village of Arabat-el-Madfuneh, which stands upon part of the mounds of Abydos, and is a village of the end of the cultivated plain—that strange line of demarcation where the inundation stops and the desert begins. Of actual desert, however, there is here but a narrow strip, forming a first step, as it were, above the alluvial plain. Next comes the artificial platform, about a quarter of a mile in depth, on which stands the modern village; and next again, towering up sheer and steep, the great wall of limestone precipice. The village is extensive, and the houses, built in a rustic arabesque, tell of a well-to-do population. Arched gateways ornamented with black, white, and red bricks, windows of

turned lattice-work, and pigeon-towers in courses of pots and bricks, give a singular picturesque quality to the place; while the slope down to the desert is covered with shrubberies and palms. Below these hanging gardens, on the edge of the desert, lies the cut corn in piles of sheaves. Here the camels are lying down to be unladen. Yonder the oxen are already treading out the grain, or chopping the straw by means of a curious sledge-like machine set with revolving rows of circular knives. Meanwhile, fluttering from heap to heap, settling on the sheaves, feeding unmolested in the very midst of the threshing floors, strutting all over the margin of the desert, trailing their wings, ruffling their plumes, cooing, curtsying, kissing, courting, filling the air with sweet sounds and setting the whole lively idyll to a pastoral symphony of their own composing, are thousands and tens of thousands of pigeons.

"Now our path turns aside and we thread our way among the houses, noticing here a sculptured block built into a mud wall, . . . farther on, a granite column still erect, in the midst of a palm garden. And now, the village being left behind, we find ourselves at the foot of a great hill of newly excavated rubbish, from the top of which we presently look down into a kind of crater, and see the Great Temple of Abydos at our feet."

Seaweed

The flying seaweed mocked the floating dulse:
"Poor wandering water weed, where dost thou go,
Astray upon the ocean's restless pulse?"

It said: "I do not know.

"At a cliff's foot I clung and was content,
Swayed to and fro by warm and shallow waves;
Along the coast the storm-wind raging went,
And tore me from my caves. . . .

"A worthless weed, a drifting, broken weed,
What can I do in all this boundless sea?
No creature of the universe has need
Of any thought of me."

Hither and yonder, as the winds might blow,
The seaweed floated. Then a reluctant tide
Swept it along to meet a galleon's prow—
"Land ho!" Columbus cried.
—Elizabeth Cavazza Pullen.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1920

EDITORIALS

The New York Election

THE struggle, which has arisen in the New York Assembly, over the suspension of the five Socialist members, is not altogether a new one, though it may be being fought for the first time in the United States. The British House of Commons has on two occasions, at any rate, plunged into just such a struggle, and, after two tremendous battles, the House of Commons has been worsted in the conflict, and the rights of the expelled members have been sustained. Everybody acquainted with constitutional history knows the famous case of the Middlesex election, when the House of Commons, not content with expelling John Wilkes, seated his opponent, Colonel Luttrell, in his place. That was in 1769. George Grenville, that George Grenville who was so largely responsible for the attack on the rights of the American colonies, was the ringleader in the persecution of Wilkes, just as Wilkes' staunchest supporter was the supporter of the rights of the American colonies, the Earl of Chatham. The story of the battle of the Middlesex electors for "Wilkes and liberty" has, indeed, become a page of parliamentary history. George III was as Teutonically stubborn in his antagonism to Wilkes as he was in his disregard of the rights of the colonies. London answered by making Wilkes an alderman, and electing him Lord Mayor. Nevertheless it was twenty-one years before the King was at last defeated, and Wilkes was permitted to take his seat. And it was only when he had been permitted to take his seat that his popularity began to fail, that his somewhat "pert" eloquence, as Macaulay calls it, failed to impress the Commons, and that his authority with the people rapidly diminished and disappeared.

A little more than a century later, unwarned by the Middlesex election, the House of Commons engaged in a similar struggle with the electors of Northampton. Northampton had returned to Parliament that well-known freethinker, Charles Bradlaugh. On presenting himself to take his seat Mr. Bradlaugh requested to be allowed to affirm instead of taking the oath. Informed that this was illegal, he requested that the oath should be tendered to him. This was the opportunity of the ultra-Conservative Party, led by Lord Randolph Churchill. A religious crusade, rapidly degenerating into persecution, was launched against the new member. But his constituents proved to be as loyal and obdurate as those of Wilkes. Four times the cobbler of Northampton returned Mr. Bradlaugh to the House of Commons, and four times the House of Commons rejected him. Gradually, however, the position of the House became ridiculous before the country, and, indeed, before itself, with the result that after a struggle of nearly seven years Mr. Bradlaugh was permitted to take his seat. What had followed in the case of Wilkes was exactly what followed in the case of Mr. Bradlaugh, only that Mr. Bradlaugh, not being a reprobate like Wilkes, retained a quiet but quite powerless interest in the House. In each case it was made as plain as possible that the passions roused by the rejection had hurried forward, at an incalculable pace, the more radical tendencies of the country, and that these had begun to moderate the moment the House accepted the decision of the electors.

These two instances, out of the constitutional history of the past, are not without their moral for today. In each case the House of Commons was technically within its right. It had the power to reject Wilkes, though it certainly had not the power to seat Luttrell, and it had the power to exclude Bradlaugh. At the same time both Wilkes and Bradlaugh were the deliberate choice of their constituencies, and the country felt, instinctively, that the claim of the House to reject the choice of the constituencies was a claim of the right to overrule the minority, and so to imperil free election. In a general way this is the exact position presented to the people of the United States, today, by the action of the New York Assembly, and, in a measure, by the rejection of Victor Berger by the House of Representatives, in Washington. It has been the boast of the United States that every citizen is free to exercise his choice of election through the ballot, and that this excludes all justification of revolution by violence, but if the legislatures to which the members are returned are to be at liberty to reject these members, even on technically legal ground, as was the case both in the Middlesex and Northampton elections, then the confidence of the electors in the freedom of the ballot will inevitably be sapped, and an excuse will be supplied for those secret and unconstitutional methods which the underworld of politics is always urging upon the most ignorant section of the proletariat.

This side of the issue was presented luminously by Mr. Borah, on Saturday, in the Senate at Washington. "To deny men the right," he declared, "to effectuate their plans through the ballot is only to invite them to violence and lawlessness." It was at this moment that Senator Thomas interrupted him to inquire if such a denial did not almost force the electors to violence; and to this the Senator from Idaho returned a decided affirmative, and then went on to insist that there was no better way by which Socialistic doctrines could be augmented and circulated than through any interference with the ballot. A very similar position was taken by Mr. Hughes, in his open letter to the Speaker of the Assembly. "If," he wrote, "the Socialists were denied recourse through their duly elected representatives to the orderly process of government, what resort is there left to them? Is it proposed to drive the Socialists to revolution by denying them participation in the means we have provided them for orderly discussion of proposed changes in our laws?"

There is the weakness of the position, no matter whether the suspension be covered by any technical legality or not. And, as anybody who knows anything of

the passions of men understands, it is sitting on the safety valve which inevitably produces the explosion. John Wilkes and Charles Bradlaugh, members of the House of Commons, were voices crying in the wilderness, Cassandras to whose warnings practically no man listened. John Wilkes and Charles Bradlaugh expelled from Parliament were tremendous forces hurrying forward constitutional changes. This is, surely, exactly what Senator Borah meant, when he declared that "There is no place where a man is so harmless as when he stands alone in a legislative body, and that even applies to Congress." Practically the same counsel was given by Senator Thomas. Even, he declared, if the Socialists were suffering from a delusion, they had a right under the Federal Constitution to express their views. "Therefore," he continued, "I trust that common sense, if not aroused by public opinion in New York, will operate and operate very soon on the majority in the New York Assembly, and that they will proceed to recognize these men, and to give them their seats."

Now it may be quite true, as Mr. Lusk, the chairman of the committee investigating the seditious activities in New York State, declares, that the procedure exerted to prevent the Socialist members of the Assembly taking their seats is the same as would have been employed if they had been charged with corrupt practices, and it may also be true, as the Speaker of the Assembly affirms, in his reply to Mr. Hughes, that the supporters of the five Socialists are arguing without a full knowledge of the facts. But if this is so, then the Assembly should have most carefully made public the facts at the time of its action, nor is the position of a candidate returned by a constituency for holding advanced political views quite analogous to that of a candidate charged with corruption, whatever may be the legal coincidence. In any case Mr. Hughes, as an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, and as a whilom candidate for the presidency, must be conceded a peculiar knowledge of the law and a strong sense of political responsibility. Therefore, when he declares that if there was anything against these men as individuals they should have been charged accordingly, and goes on to assert the very dangers which Senator Borah was almost simultaneously pointing out in Washington, it must be felt by every farseeing politician that, as is so common in great convulsions, a storm has arisen out of a cloud at first no bigger than a man's hand. The next move is clearly with the Assembly to make good its charges or withdraw its objections.

Ratification

"THE Protocol between the allied and associated powers and Germany has been signed. Ratifications of the Treaty with Germany have been deposited. From this moment the Treaty enters into effect. It will be enforced in all its terms." With these few words did Mr. Clemenceau, on Saturday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, signify the end of the war and the formal conclusion of peace between Germany and the rest of the world, with the single exception of the United States. The French Premier was speaking in the famous Clock Hall of the French Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay, and his words brought to an end a simple and strangely undramatic ceremony. If the great world war has done one thing very thoroughly it is to destroy, in all its many phases, the glamour of war. The glamour of the actual fighting went down, within the first few months, sunk beneath the mud of Flanders, and, thence onwards, the remorseless process of disillusionment was carried steadily forward until nothing was left but a "terrible business" to be prosecuted to a finish with a grim resolve.

And as it was in war, so it has been in the making of peace. True, at the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles, last June, there was a great revival of ceremony and ceremonial: the French were ever past masters in such things. It was, however, it is to be suspected, only a momentary blaze, for the ceremony, the day before yesterday, which marked the end of that terrible chapter in the world's history, begun by Germany in 1914, was shorn of all but the simplest formalities. At a few minutes past 4, the delegates, led by Mr. Clemenceau, entered the Clock Hall, and the moment they were all seated the proceedings began. The representatives of Germany, Baron von Cerners and Mr. von Simson, were the first to sign, and they were followed by Mr. Lloyd George for the United Kingdom. Then came Mr. Clemenceau for France, Mr. Nitti for Italy, and Mr. Matsui for Japan, followed by the smaller powers party to the Treaty, in alphabetical order: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay. Mr. Clemenceau then made his formal statement, already quoted, and all was over, the whole ceremony having occupied less than a quarter of an hour.

What the great business at the Quai d'Orsay lost in ceremony, however, it gained in importance and significance. There is much virtue in the decisive action, no matter how much it may have been apparently discounted by confident expectation. There is much virtue in shutting the door on the past, and opening it wide towards the future. And this is what was done at the Quai d'Orsay on Saturday last. Much work still remains to be performed which concerns the past; many unsettled questions have been carried over; but the ratification of peace was the signal that a new leaf had been turned over, and that a new chapter was about to be commenced in the history of the world. The first two incidents to be actually recorded are significant; one is the order for the repatriation of the German war prisoners to begin, and the other, the formal invitation to the nations which have not already done so to set their hand and seal to the great League from which so much is hoped for the future. In conformity with the Peace Treaty and the annex to the League of Nations, Mr. Clemenceau has sent messages to Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Paraguay, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela that the Treaty is now effective, and inviting them to become members of the League of Nations.

General Election in New Zealand

PARTY politics in New Zealand have reached a peculiarly interesting stage. During the war, whilst the national government was in power, politicians on both sides were wont, on occasion, to shake their heads over the situation. They deplored the absence of an effective opposition. A sinking of differences and a coalition of the two great parties was necessary and patriotic, but it had all the defects of its virtues. Measures passed into law altogether too easily; the opposing political creeds of the two parties resulted, far too often, in compromise or inaction; whilst the decisions of ministers were subject to hardly any criticism or revision.

Now all this was, of course, in a large measure, true. There can be no doubt that the domestic development of New Zealand, during the past five years, has been very considerably neglected. Many reforms, urgently necessary, have been, more or less, shelved as contentious measures, and, as a consequence, prices have soared and have been allowed to soar. Wages and salaries have lagged behind. Profiteering has pursued its way, and land values have risen to abnormal heights. Nevertheless, the two parties worked splendidly and faithfully together during the war, and the war achievements of the Nationalist Government afford a remarkable record for energy and devotion.

Just prior to the general election, last month, however, the Nationalist Government resolved itself into its constituent elements. The Reform Party, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, and the Liberal Party, headed by Sir Joseph Ward, made separate appeals to the country. The election returns are still incomplete, but they are sufficient to show that Mr. Massey has been returned to power by an increased majority over that which he obtained in 1914. The Reformers have secured 48 seats, the Liberals 19, and the Labor Party 11.

The interesting feature of the political situation, however, lies in the fact that, as between the policy of the Reform Party and the policy of the Liberals, as set forth in their election manifestoes, there is very little difference of any kind, and certainly none in fundamentals. The Liberals are, of course, as almost in duty bound, somewhat more radical in their proposals than their Reform opponents, but as for any "renewing of vows" to differing political ideals it is, on either side, very conspicuous by its absence. On the great question of meeting the huge war debt which New Zealand has piled up, both parties are, for instance, in profound agreement. Both advocate retrenchment, but refrain from suggesting any way in which retrenchment may be effected, and, in the end, disclose themselves as firmly convinced that the war debt must be discharged "out of profits rather than out of savings."

The Opposition will, no doubt, do its work, which is, on classic authority, "to oppose," but it is to be suspected that it will do it to much more useful purpose than ever before. Men who have worked together for nearly five years will not find it so easy to disagree "for purely political purposes," more especially as they appear to be in very remarkable agreement already on most things that matter. The eleven seats secured by the Labor Party represent a very considerable advance for that party, but nothing comparable to the advance of Labor in some other countries.

The Night Workers

IT is quite natural, when account is being taken of those who do the work of the world, unless special thought is given to the persons and processes employed in its doing, to assume that the really great tasks, the tasks worth while, are accomplished between sunrise and sunset. Even the lawyer with his brief case, the banker who reports at his office at a fixed hour in the morning, the teacher who is never tardy when the school bell rings, the merchant and his army of clerks, the mechanic, the craftsman, the truck driver, come to think, perhaps, that what they do, in the hours of daylight, comprises the principal work in the scheme which the human family has planned. And so, when the hours of their daily service are ended, they go to seek relaxation or rest with the consciousness of duty done, little thinking, very likely, that the great machinery of production and progress must be kept in motion by a relay of workers who take up their tasks when the day workers quit.

Until comparatively recent years, at least, in the smaller cities and towns of the United States, the end of the workday marked the abrupt cessation of all industrial activity. In the railway station, perhaps, a night telegraph operator, who acted also as ticket agent, baggage agent, and watchman, kept a lonely vigil, alert to receive orders concerning the passing of way freight trains and the arrival and departure of the early combination passenger train. But in the village and the surrounding countryside there was seldom a sound to break the silence of the nights. Modern invention, however, has robbed even the thriving country centers of their old-time quiet. The installation of light and power plants and water supply stations has enlisted the services of the night worker, and has made, even of the village, a twenty-four-hour town.

In the larger cities the tendency of important industries to ignore the curfew was noticed much earlier than elsewhere. The general establishment, more than a century ago, of the morning newspaper was the signal for the permanent retirement of the town crier and for the enlistment of armies of night workers. The perfection attained in artificial lighting, which came much later, made possible the utilization of factory equipment for twenty-four-hour operation, incidentally multiplying the efficiency of expensive plants and adding millions of men to the army of night toilers. The change, gradual at first, made necessary night service on city transportation lines, the operation of all-night restaurants, and an economic readjustment all along the line, which has been so quietly accomplished that the realization of the change is almost startling when thoughtfully considered.

Many interesting stories and a number of entertaining dramas have been written to delineate, for the instruction and entertainment of a none too critical public, the "inside" workings of a great newspaper office at night.

Perhaps by common consent it has been admitted that of all those who fare forth to perform a day's labor, the experiences of the night newspaper worker are the most interesting, if not the most romantic. Probably even those who have known no other workday for years, those who have served through many stirring engagements as reporters, editors, circulators, artisans, or telegraphers on morning newspapers will tell the inquirer that there still remains about their work an engrossing and impelling interest and charm which they have never found elsewhere. Of course, the astute observer who is clever in finding a logical and conclusive cause for every apparent effect will conclude, and announce, that this partiality, which partakes so much of fidelity, is explainable by a very simple process. The explanation, no doubt, will be that it is the natural liking which people come to have for the work in which they have learned to feel such an engrossing interest. But the veteran, if controversial, will know that there is an answer beyond and apart from this. He knows that in the little world of which he is a part, and from which, stretching out over continents and oceans, there are cables and wires which keep him in direct touch with hundreds of similar little worlds, there is being prepared, for those who will read tomorrow, a concise record of a definite period of human achievement. He knows that thousands of men and women, in different parts of the world, are sharing his vigil, and that before another day dawns the presses will send forth the important message which has been written in the night. And some of those who find the morning paper on their breakfast table, or buy it at the newsstand, recall, perhaps, that an acquaintance, or a friend, or a friend's friend, is employed on a morning newspaper, and casually remark, "It's a strange sort of life, isn't it?"

Notes and Comments

Now that the whole question of lights on country roads is being made the subject of official inquiry by the British Ministry of Transport, the war-time regulation that drovers with cattle must carry lights after dark no doubt comes up for reconsideration. That artificial headlights are almost superfluous in such cases may be inferred from the experience of a contributor to a London weekly. The writer in question states that he was recently motoring, on a very dark evening, at about 6:30 o'clock, when suddenly the whole road in front of him appeared to be "dotted over from side to side by brilliant red lights, shining like rubies." He slowed down, and then discovered that he was surrounded by a pack of hounds returning home after the day's sport, and that the "rubies" were the eyes of the hounds lit up by the headlights, while the rest of the animals remained invisible. A herd of cattle should be able to turn their natural reflectors to equally good account.

AN odd test of strength took place the other day, at the works of an American electric company, when two steam locomotives and one electric locomotive engaged in a tug-of-war. The steam locomotives, which aggregated 306 tons, tugged on one side, and the electric locomotive, which counted 265 tons, tugged on the other. A group of railroad officials and engineers watched the contest, and the electric locomotive came out a winner. Naturally the contest was not conducted simply as a sport, and the fact that it was conducted at all may well signify that the electrification of railroads is more immediately under consideration than is generally imagined. So far as electrification has been carried, it appears to have been found highly successful. Electrification, for one thing, would conserve an immense amount of coal; and when it comes to pulling a load, it would seem from the recent tug-of-war that the coal-eating locomotive is no match for an electric locomotive of its own size.

THE "Corriere della Sera" records with some amusement that two Socialist deputies, coming up to Rome for the opening of the Chamber, found no hotel accommodation available, and that they finally prevailed upon the "Questor" of the Chamber to allow them to spend the night on the sofas of one of the ante-rooms there. British legislators have been well accustomed to snuggling down on the sofas and benches at the House of Commons for a few hours at night, particularly during the palmy days of obstruction. This was due to congestion, not in the hotels, but in the government program. Nocturnal experiences of this kind in London gave considerable impetus to the demand for "devolution"; in Rome they have doubtless produced two ardent believers in the necessity for grappling immediately with the serious housing problems of that city.

CONTEMPORARY history, with its small new nations, has reminded a writer in the New York Evening Sun that there was once a "small new nation" within the United States which seems to have been lost from the textbooks, but may be found in letters and newspapers of the Civil War period. When, or shortly after, the State of Mississippi declared itself independent of the United States of America, Jones County declared itself independent of Mississippi. The "Republic of Jones," so these newspapers and letters of the time indicate, despite the opinion of some later historians that the county rebellion never went quite so far, elected a President and two houses of "Congress," raised an army, and otherwise conducted itself as an independent little nation, from 1862 till after the end of the war. It was known also as "The Jones County Confederacy." The national career of the "Republic" seems to have ended by the choice of its own citizens. When its day was over, the Jonesites, apparently, were quite content that the episode should be forgotten.

VERY soon London will be richer by one monument the more. Already above the scaffolding may be seen the great slabs of granite upon which the statue of Edith Cavell will stand. Upon one of these are the plain, telling words, "Edith Cavell, Brussels." The monument will face Trafalgar Square, standing at the junction of Charing Cross Road and St. Martin's Lane, an island in a sea of traffic, a reminder in the busy hum of the city's life of the woman who gave her life for others.